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Annual Report...

July 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962

S.C. State Comm. of
Forestry

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S72a
1961/62~~

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

JULY 1, 1961 TO JUNE 30, 1962



CHARLES H. FLORY, State Forester
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

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S.C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,

FOR THE YEAR

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CHARLES H. FLORY, State Forester
COLUMBIA, S. C.

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State Budget and Control Board

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~~WITHDRAWN~~

*To Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Governor, and to the General
Assembly of South Carolina:*

Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of General Assembly creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26, 1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into and make annual report upon forest conditions in South Carolina, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effect of the destruction of forests upon the general welfare of the State, and other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry and tree growth, including recommendations to the public generally as to reforestation," I have the honor to submit the report of the Commission for the period of July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION of FORESTRY
Fulton B. Creech, *Chairman.*

Gift direct

13 March 1963

PERSONNEL

S. C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

(All personnel occupied position indicated as of June 30, 1962)

Members of the Commission

Fulton B. Creech, Chairman, Sumter
Dr. Robert C. Edwards, President, Clemson College, Clemson
C. H. Niederhof, Charleston
A. B. Taylor, Jr., Spartanburg
Robert R. Rigby, Jr., Columbia.

Secretary to the Commission

Chas. H. Flory, State Forester



The five man commission meets regularly to determine policies and initiate the programs of the Commission of Forestry. Shown above, left to right, are: Robert R. Rigby, C. H. Niederhof, Dr. Robert C. Edwards, Fulton B. Creech (Chairman), A. B. Taylor, Jr., and State Forester, Charles H. Flory (Secretary to the Commission).

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

C. West Jacocks, State Park Director

E. R. Vreeland, Assistant State Park Director—Operations

F. Marion Dwight, Assistant State Park Director—Historical

State Park Superintendents

Aiken State Park, James B. Cothran, Windsor

Andrew Jackson Historical State Park, Cecil S. Hayes, Route 1, Lancaster

Barnwell State Park, Mrs. D. I. Ross, Blackville

*Cheraw State Park, George T. Holder, Cheraw

Chester State Park, Clarence Doster, Chester

Croft State Park, M. D. Camby, Pauline

Edisto Beach State Park, W. M. McDougal, Edisto Island

Givhans Ferry State Park, William Wiggins, Jr., Ridgeville

*Greenwood State Park, Keith M. Fleischmann, Ninety Six

*Hunting Island State Park, Van W. Pressley, Frogmore

Huntington Beach State Park, Norman B. Cooler, Pawleys Island

Kings Mountain State Park, Raymond M. Sisk, Kings Creek

Lee State Park, Joe Frank Watson, Bishopville

Little Pee Dee State Park, LaFon Norton, Dillon

Myrtle Beach State Park, T. F. Barbie, Jr., Myrtle Beach

Oconee State Park, James W. Ray, Walhalla

Old Dorchester State Historical Site, H. C. Johnston, Summerville

Paris Mountain State Park, Ed H. Miller, Greenville

*Pleasant Ridge State Park, LeRoy Smith, Cleveland

*Poinsett State Park, L. Storm Bailey, Wedgefield

Rivers Bridge State Park, E. B. Mobley, Ehrhardt

Rose Hill State Historical Site, Marvin Hyatt, Union

Santee State Park, G. B. LaBoon, Santee

Sesqui-Centennial State Park, Marshall D. Holder, Columbia

Table Rock State Park, Robert G. Jones, Pickens

Colleton Wayside Park, Willard Risher, Canadys

* Includes area for Negroes.

State Park Advisory Committee

J. D. Carroll
Lexington

Cecil D. McDaniel
Box 347
Beaufort

Wayne Freeman
Greenville News
Greenville

Harold A. Petit
S. C. Electric & Gas Co.
P. O. Box 952
Charleston

Harry R. E. Hampton
c/o The State Newspaper
Columbia

Thomas Moore Craig
Moore

Bennet Moore
Cheraw

Mrs. Bradley Morrah
212 Overbrook Rd.
Greenville

Mrs. Jack Bryant
Orangeburg

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Branch of Administration

John R. Tiller, Assistant State Forester
 Virginia S. Holmes, Fiscal-Personnel Assistant
 Delford F. Furney, Purchase-Property Assistant
 Warehouse, Sumter
 J. P. Watson, Warehouseman

Branch of Information and Education

Walter T. Ahearn, Assistant State Forester
 Nelson L. Peach, Information and Education Assistant
 Claude F. Barden, Information and Education Assistant
 Sign and Woodworking Shop, Sumter
 Olin M. Ballentine, Foreman

Branch of Forest Management

E. C. Pickens, Assistant State Forester
 Howard R. Scott, Management Assistant
 John E. Graham, Management Assistant
 E. L. Middleswart, Management Assistant
 C. R. Nichols, Jr., Management Assistant
 Sand Hills State Forest, Patrick
 Randolph B. Lee, Director
 Clyde C. Rice, Research Forester
 Joseph D. Mills, Forester
 Wm. H. Shannon, Forester
 Hugh T. Gore, Forester
 John K. Weyman, Forester
 Manchester State Forest, Wedgefield
 Robert N. McCombs, Director
 Horace L. Tilghman Nursery, Wedgefield
 L. M. Staley, Nurseryman
 Piedmont Nursery, Pickens
 E. W. Cooler, Jr., Nurseryman
 Coastal Nursery, St. George
 C. Hampton Durr, Nurseryman
 Ridge Nursery, Trenton
 David D. Brown, Nurseryman

Branch of Forest Fire Control

John M. Shirer, Assistant State Forester
 J. T. Hance, Fire Control Assistant
 W. M. Lindsey, Fire Control Assistant
 Hugh M. Westbury, Fire Control Assistant
 R. M. Littlejohn, Assistant, Fire Control Communications
 J. M. Geddings, Assistant, Fire Control Communications
 Equipment and Repair Shop, Sumter
 O. P. Woodward, Supervising Mechanic

District Offices

Paul B. Carson, Jr., District Forester, Camden
 Robert C. Simmons, Forester, Lancaster
 Daniel D. Riddick, Forester, Camden
 Roger L. Hagwood, Jr., Forester, Sumter
 C. C. Canada, Forester, Camden
 L. Hodge Harmon, Forester, Camden
 W. O. Morgan, District Ranger, Camden
 (Camden District includes counties of: Chesterfield, Kershaw,
 Lancaster, Lee, Richland, and Sumter)

Alvin E. Kunz, District Forester, Florence
 Chas. F. Moore, II, Forester, Florence
 Wray E. Freeman, Forester, Bennettsville
 John R. Allison, Forester, Conway
 Phil L. Hadaway, Forester, Florence
 Fred W. Watson, Jr., District Ranger, Florence
 (Florence District includes counties of: Darlington, Dillon,
 Florence, Horry, Marion and Marlboro)

Fred W. Horn, District Forester, Kingstree
 Donald W. Horton, Forester, Kingstree
 R. B. Rhett, Forester, Kingstree
 John R. Grubbs, District Ranger, Kingstree
 (Kingstree District includes counties of: Berkeley, Clarendon,
 Georgetown and Williamsburg)

J. Harlan McLees, District Forester, Newberry
 Wm. B. Lawrence, Forester, Newberry
 Joel I. Canada, Forester, Newberry
 Kenneth C. Clemens, Forester, Greenwood
 Clifton T. Carter, Timber Marker, Chester

Melton Wall, District Ranger, Newberry
 (Newberry District includes counties of: Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry and Saluda)

Marvin T. Gaffney, District Forester, Orangeburg
 Maurice C. Coleman, Forester, Orangeburg
 Henry G. Brown, Forester, Lexington
 E. G. Lambrecht, Forester, Orangeburg
 Albert P. Richardson, Forester, Orangeburg
 Robert E. Beach, Forester, Aiken
 Adrian Lee Pardue, District Ranger, Aiken
 (Orangeburg District includes counties of: Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Lexington and Orangeburg)

Wilbur H. Reames, District Forester, Spartanburg
 Ralph W. Evans, Forester, Pickens
 Robert J. Gould, Forester, Gaffney
 Legare M. Dukes, Forester, Spartanburg
 John W. Little, Forester, Walhalla
 C. W. Haynes, Forester, Pickens
 Chas. E. Turpin, District Ranger, Spartanburg
 (Spartanburg District includes counties of: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union and York)

C. C. Rountree, Jr., District Forester, Walterboro
 Jack F. Young, Forester, Walterboro
 Jas. H. Ryan, Jr., Forester, Walterboro
 Oscar R. Sampson, Forester, Walterboro
 E. H. Benton, District Ranger, Walterboro
 (Walterboro District includes counties of: Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Hampton and Jasper)

Protection Units

Abbeville Unit Ranger, Charlie Shaw, Lowndesville
 Aiken Unit Ranger, J. Ramie Yonce, Aiken
 Allendale Unit Ranger, Vacancy, Allendale
 Anderson Unit Ranger, John E. Embler, Anderson
 Bamberg Unit Ranger, P. H. Cave, Olar
 Barnwell Unit Ranger, W. R. Moore, Barnwell
 Beaufort Unit Ranger, W. Heyward Graves, Beaufort
 Berkeley Unit Ranger, C. L. Wyndham, Moncks Corner

Calhoun Unit Ranger, Hampie F. Ott, St. Matthews
 Charleston Unit Ranger, J. I. Garvin, Charleston
 Cherokee Unit Ranger, B. T. White, Gaffney
 Chester Unit Ranger, John S. Stone, III, Chester
 Chesterfield Unit Ranger, W. M. Smith, Chesterfield
 Clarendon Unit Ranger, Elliott E. Rose, Manning
 Colleton Unit Ranger, Glenn B. Britt, Walterboro
 Darlington Unit Ranger, Alton Yarborough, Darlington
 Dillon Unit Ranger, Ernest S. Oliver, Dillon
 Dorchester Unit Ranger, Cecil E. Kizer, St. George
 Edgefield Unit Ranger, S. G. Reel, Edgefield
 Fairfield Unit Ranger, R. E. Patrick, Winnsboro
 Florence Unit Ranger, Hugh Cusaac, Florence
 Georgetown Unit Ranger, Laurin T. Sessions, Georgetown
 Greenville Unit Ranger, G. G. Paris, Greenville
 Greenwood Unit Ranger, James C. Smith, Jr., Greenwood
 Hampton Unit Ranger, Buddy Waldo Hiers, Varnville
 Horry Unit Ranger, James T. Jones, Conway
 Jasper Unit Ranger, Hugh L. Vaigneur, Ridgeland
 Kershaw Unit Ranger, Chas. K. Young, Camden
 Lancaster Unit Ranger, A. A. Plyler, Lancaster
 Laurens Unit Ranger, Thos. F. Hill, Laurens
 Lee Unit Ranger, E. A. Hall, Bishopville
 Lexington Unit Ranger, V. S. Bickley, Lexington
 Marion Unit Ranger, Hoyt Collins, Marion
 Marlboro Unit Ranger, Jesse Adams, Jr., Bennettsville
 McCormick Unit Ranger, G. L. Sharpton, McCormick
 Newberry Unit Ranger, Marvin E. Wilson, Newberry
 Oconee Unit Ranger, James D. Thrift, Walhalla
 Orangeburg Unit Ranger, A. St. Clair Price, Orangeburg
 Pickens Unit Ranger, C. H. Gravely, Pickens
 Richland Unit Ranger, T. W. Cooper, Columbia
 Saluda Unit Ranger, Steve Shaw Rushton, Saluda
 Spartanburg Unit Ranger, Milton E. McMillin, Spartanburg
 Sumter Unit Ranger, L. G. Cubbage, Sumter
 Union Unit Ranger, James G. Long, Union
 Williamsburg Unit Ranger, F. W. Fairey, Jr., Kingstree
 York Unit Ranger, E. G. Foster, York

COUNTY FORESTRY BOARD MEMBERS

June 30, 1962

Abbeville—

John C. Gilliam, Calhoun Falls
 Reid Ashley, Rt. 2, Iva
 W. L. Bowman, Rt. 3, Box 232, Iva
 J. M. Kirkpatrick, RFD, Donalds
 Sam W. Sherard, Rt. 3, Abbeville

Aiken—

K. C. Byars, Windsor
 George Wilson, Bath
 Grady McElmurray, Rt. 4, N. Augusta
 J. C. Jones, Rt. 4, Aiken
 George Townes, Jr., Aiken

Allendale—

Frank H. Aldrich, Allendale
 J. J. Snelling, Millett
 Joseph I. Chapman, Luray
 W. B. Manuel, Fairfax
 J. V. Spigener, Sr., Allendale

Anderson—

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 W. J. Prater, Rt. 1, Townville
 Roy McMillan, Rt. 3, Honea Path
 J. P. Bond, Box 362, Iva
 J. W. Merritt, Jr., Box 307, Rt. 4, Easley

Bamberg—

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 Harold Kears, Olar
 Jack C. Kirkland, Bamberg
 Herbert Rhoad, Rt. 1, Branchville
 John A. Turner, Denmark

Barnwell—

Chas. G. Youngblood, Box 114, Barnwell
 Ansel Still, Hilda
 W. E. Anderson, Box 393, Williston
 S. G. Lowe, Blackville
 Dean Rountree, Marlboro St., Barnwell

Beaufort—

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 W. A. Campbell, Sheldon
 Charles Ulmer, Jr., Bluffton,
 Ernie Bell, Bluffton

Berkeley—

Algie H. Kennedy, Moncks Corner
 Charles Marion, Pineville
 Herbert Cross, Cross
 Herbert Caddell, Rt. 1, Bonneau
 D. L. Bradwell, Cross

Calhoun—

J. Mack Zeagler, Lone Star
 Joe M. Rast, Elloree
 Roger L. Hill, Gaston
 J. T. Pearlstine, St. Matthews
 W. G. Peterkin, Fort Motte

Charleston—

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 Hartwell A. Black, 205 Parkwood Dr., Charleston
 DeWitt King, Sr., 92 Broad St., Charleston
 W. J. Newton, Yonges Island

Cherokee—

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 W. A. Gettys, Gaffney
 W. Joe MacArthur, Gaffney
 W. T. Hollifield, Kings Creek
 C. F. Blackwell, Gaffney

Chester

J. Harper Gwin, Rt. 1, Blackstock
 Clyde C. Cornwell, Rt. 3, Chester
 Boyd Westbrook, Edgemoor
 Jas. E. Anderson, Richburg
 J. A. Cochran, Chester

Chesterfield—

J. Monroe McManus, Pageland
 M. F. Swinnie, Chesterfield
 Lonnie W. McLain, Box 11, Patrick
 Walker B. Miles, Rt. 1, Mt. Croghan
 Clyde K. Laney, Cheraw

Clarendon—

George W. Burke, Alcolu
 J. W. Sconyers, Summerton
 L. E. Brailsford, Summerton
 Douglas McFaddin, New Zion
 Dale Mercy, Manning

Colleton—

M. P. Howell, Ruffin
 S. A. Cooler, Walterboro
 H. M. Kinsey, Walterboro
 Henry N. Black, Box 347, Walterboro
 E. A. Boynton, Jr., Walterboro

Darlington—

Creighton S. Gilbert, Rt. 2, Darlington
 John H. Kissiah, Rt. 4, Hartsville
 Leon Watkins, Hartsville
 Roland Warr, Rt. 3, Darlington
 Hugh S. Sprott, Darlington

Dillon—

William F. Bullock, Lake View
 S. D. Williamson, Latta

H. N. Cousar, Latta
 James R. C. Calhoun, Dillon
 D. L. McInnis, Rt. 1, Little Rock

Dorchester—

Cecil Jordan, St. George
 Harry W. Pennington, Dorchester
 William Kizer, Rt. 1, St. George
 V. S. Varner, Ridgeville
 George L. Tupper, Rt. 1, Summerville

Edgefield—

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 R. C. Bledsoe, Rt. 3, Edgefield
 Sam Slade, Edgefield
 H. Frank Cooper, Rt. 3, Augusta, Georgia
 Wm. D. Herlong, Johnston

Fairfield—

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 John McFadden, Ridgeway
 Marion Frazier, Blairs
 Henry Johnson, Winnsboro
 W. T. Glenn, Jenkinsville

Florence—

W. D. Boling, Pamplico
 Richard O. Bishop, Wentworth Dr., Florence
 F. H. Poston, Pamplico
 Jas. H. McElveen, Timmons ville
 Chas. E. Graham, Scranton

Georgetown—

L. T. Easley, Georgetown
 J. T. Maynard, Georgetown
 Clarence L. Newton, Sr., Rt. 2, Box 57, Andrews
 Richard L. Allston, Pawleys Island
 H. H. Flickinger, Georgetown

Greenville—

M. L. Jarrard, Cleveland
 J. H. Kellett, Rt. 3, Belton
 S. B. Huff, Rt. 4, Piedmont
 G. Dewey Butler, Travelers Rest
 Ansel Alewine, Taylors

Greenwood—

E. W. Milford, Greenwood
 John Bowen, Troy
 A. C. Byrd, c/o Abney Mills, Greenwood
 Fred P. Henderson, RFD, Ninety Six
 William K. Brown, RFD, Hodges

Hampton—

Sidney Linto, Box 191, Estill
 Vernon C. Sauls, Hampton
 R. C. DeLoach, Furman
 Howard P. Rhodes, Estill
 Lloyd Rivers, Hampton

Horry—

Hicks Huggins, Rt. 4, Nichols
 Lee Outlaw, Rt. 1, Myrtle Beach
 T. A. Smart, Rt. 2, Conway
 Allard Strickland, Rt. 1, Loris
 Darewood Strickland, Rt. 2, Tabor City, N. C.

Jasper—

J. Hoyt Langford, Ridgeland
 Wallace Goethe, Tillman
 J. Ivey Wells, Ridgeland
 George Roberts, Pineland
 B. J. Perry, Ridgeland

Kershaw—

Richard W. Lloyd, 1707 Lyttleton St., Camden
 Boyd Young, Westville

A. B. McLaurin, Bethune
 Bentley R. Stogsdill, Boykin
 C. W. Wooten, Blaney

Lancaster—

Frank Blackwell, Kershaw
 Harold Richardson, Rt. 1, Lancaster
 Carl W. Mullis, Lancaster
 W. G. Hance, Heath Springs
 Charlie V. Morris, Rt. 4, Box 150, Lancaster

Laurens—

Henry S. Orr, Box 417, Laurens
 J. Y. Martin, Ware Shoals
 J. T. Hollingsworth, Cross Hill
 Tan M. Ray, Clinton
 Elmore G. Bramlett, RFD, Laurens

Lee—

Grady Skinner, Rt. 2, Lamar
 Claude Berry, Rt. 4, Bishopville
 S. E. McElveen, Sr., Lynchburg
 M. E. Carter, Sr., Elliott
 Julian Rembert, RFD, Oswego

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J. D. Carroll, Lexington
 Berley V. Shealy, Leesville
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Marion—

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 A. H. Turbeville, Mullins
 Marion J. Carter, Marion
 B. B. Baker, Centenary
 A. M. Flowers, Marion

Marlboro—

Brooks Usher, Bennettsville
 Colin McLaurin, Bennettsville
 R. M. Pegues, Rt. 4, Bennettsville
 C. D. Napier, Blenheim
 H. W. McDonald, McColl

McCormick—

G. J. Sanders, McCormick
 J. T. Creswell, Rt. 3, McCormick
 W. L. White, Rt. 2, McCormick
 J. C. Winn, Plum Branch
 Manly Willis, Rt. 1, McCormick

Newberry—

J. Cecil Berly, Pomaria
 Chas. C. Wallace, Rt. 3, Newberry
 H. M. Hentz, Box 181, Newberry
 A. W. Murray, Newberry
 T. J. Abrams, Whitmire

Oconee—

Oscar Wigington, Salem
 W. H. Pelfrey, Box 952, Seneca
 Henry Miller, Westminster
 B. W. Alexander, Rt. 3, Westminster

Orangeburg—

Martin Cope, Cope
 George H. Priester, Neeses
 J. Nat Miley, Branchville
 M. H. Whetsell, Orangeburg
 L. E. Miller, Holly Hill

Pickens—

T. A. Bowen, Pickens
 W. M. Ponder, Dacusville
 J. Edd Gilstrap, Dacusville
 J. H. Bolding, Rt. 2, Pickens
 Furman Chastain, c/o Poinsett Lbr. & Mfg. Co., Pickens

Richland—

J. M. Bates, Wateree
 Lonnie B. Nelson, Rt. 3, Columbia
 J. Roger Wilson, Blythewood
 E. B. Wingard, 3042 Broad River Rd., Columbia
 L. W. Conder, Box 693, Columbia

Saluda—

A. R. Able, Saluda
 M. H. Kemp, Johnston
 C. M. Forrest, Johnston
 J. Claude Wheeler, Saluda
 R. L. Hipp, Saluda

Spartanburg—

Tom Moore Craig, Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg
 Paul Hendrix, Duncan
 W. J. Martin, 418 Lucerne Dr., Spartanburg
 Claude Bishop, Inman
 Warren Dillard, Cross Anchor

Sumter—

A. J. Hatfield, Sumter
 Hugh M. McLaurin, Jr., Wedgefield
 Curtis Edens, Dalzell
 N. R. Lester, Pinewood
 Albert Moore, Rt. 1, Olanta

Union—

Harold V. Bradley, Jr., Box 23, Union
 C. Lynell Gregory, Rt. 1, Buffalo
 Seth Garner, Rt. 4, Union
 James A. Berry, Union
 C. F. Miller, Rt. 3, Union

Williamsburg—

T. V. Ligon, Lanes
 W. W. McCullough, RFD, Hemingway
 E. Robert Rowell, Trio
 T. E. Salters, Salters
 Jack McFadden, Cades

York—

John M. Foster, York
 Oliver C. Faris, Catawba
 Sewell Hartness, Sharon
 Oscar Hammond, Fort Mill
 R. S. Flanagan, Bowling Green

FOREST MANAGEMENT

SUMMARY

The forest management program has remained at about the same level of operation for the past three years. The major emphasis of the Commission's management program was directed toward assisting small private owners in the management of their woodland properties. The lack of forest management on these properties remains the No. 1 forestry problem in South Carolina.

The 1959 Forest Survey shows 77 percent of South Carolina's woodland owned by small private landowners; public ownership equals 9 percent and industry ownership 14 percent.

Technical forest personnel of the State Commission of Forestry offer forest management assistance to any landowner in the state upon request. This assistance consists of an examination of the landowner's woodland area, after which the forester gives the landowner in writing recommendations covering the work that should be done to improve the stand, maintain it in a productive condition, harvest timber products of any reforestation work necessary on idle or understocked areas. Also included are recommendations for protection from fire, insects and diseases.

During 1961-62 the Commission had a total of 24 men devoting full time to the forest management program, including the small watershed activities. These 24 men assisted 1,956 landowners with primary forest management plans and handled 2,193 requests for the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service. Four hundred nineteen field inspections of Conservation Reserve plantings were made. These men also marked 520 tracts covering 13,107 acres, amounting to 14,646,297 board feet and 11,123 cords. There were six active watershed projects on which critical area planting and gully control work was carried out.

The personnel were just able to keep up with requests from landowners for forest management assistance. In some areas requests could not be handled for six to eight weeks after being received. A minimum of four additional men is needed at present to increase this type service to private owners.

On large properties where considerable timber marking work is needed, Commission foresters encourage the landowners to employ a private consulting forester. Commission foresters also work closely with industry foresters who give direct assistance to landowners.

The Commission has followed the policy of recommending private consulting foresters to be employed by landowners wherever possible. It is believed that the large number of consulting foresters in South Carolina (49) is one of the primary reasons why South Carolina is one of the more progressive states in the nation in forest management. The Commission will continue its policy of encouraging the employment of consulting foresters on all properties where the cost to employ a consultant will be justified. Commission foresters will continue to concentrate their activities to promote interest among small landowners in doing better management work and in direct assistance to those small areas.

One hundred seventy-eight landowners were referred to consulting foresters and fifty-nine landowners were referred to industry foresters by Commission personnel.

Landowners continue to receive reasonably good prices for selectively marked sawtimber and pulpwood. The demand for all forest products was somewhat lower and prices were down as much as 30 percent in some areas for lower quality products. A more detailed report of this will be found later in this report.

The three-way agreement between Clemson College, the U. S. Forest Service and the Commission for insect and disease control was implemented in 1962. A working project was approved to undertake control action for Southern Pine Beetles (*Dendroctonus frontalis*). These beetles are present in epidemic numbers in the upper Piedmont section of the state. This effort is just under way and if the epidemic spreads, this problem could be extremely serious. An estimated 12 to 15 million board feet of timber was killed by this beetle during 1961-62.

Clemson College has continued its research efforts on forestry. The Commission is working with Clemson on a number of nursery and management research studies. Other projects will be undertaken in 1962-63.

There were six active small watershed projects operated during 1961-62. One new project, the Broadmouth Creek Area in Anderson County, was approved and work is now being done. The Commission of Forestry is responsible for all technical forestry work on these watershed areas, including tree planting on critically eroded areas.

Working agreements were completed with an additional number of the state's Soil Conservation Districts, bringing the total

to 36 agreements now signed. Only nine Soil Conservation Districts do not have a written agreement at present.

On March 2 an ice storm occurred in the Counties of Berkeley, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Colleton, Charleston, Dorchester and Hampton. Most damage occurred to trees 10" and less in diameter which resulted in the majority of the salvage job being pulpwood material. The State Forestry Commission sponsored a meeting of industry procurement personnel to attempt to work out a rapid salvage procedure. Considerable salvage was accomplished by June 30, 1962, and it is expected that non-salvagable material will not be substantial.

A close check has been made periodically to determine if insect activity is building up to epidemic proportions in the storm area. Through June there was no excessive build-up in the area.

The Management Branch added one man to its technical staff in the central office to assist with insect and disease control efforts and to work with training of county personnel on certain forest management activities. Approximately 40 Rangers have been given some training on non-fire jobs and a total of 1,709 hours worked by these men, including training time, on non-fire jobs. As the need arises and as rapidly as training can be given, these Rangers will assist more with the less technical work now being done by the field foresters.

As of June 30, there was a southern pine beetle epidemic affecting Oconee, Anderson, Pickens, Abbeville, Spartanburg and Union counties with relatively heavy infestation throughout the upper Piedmont counties. State Commission of Forestry personnel assisted personnel of the U. S. Forest Service and State Crop Pest Commission to make aerial surveys and ground checks for determining location and extent of the beetles. These field foresters are contacting all landowners upon whose land infestations are found and giving the landowners recommendations for control. Present control activities are not adequate and if present trends continue, thousands of dollars in damage will occur to pine timber stands in the Piedmont. Estimated losses as of June 30 exceed one million board feet per week.

The State Commission of Forestry continued to operate four state forests. The combined area of these state forests represents about one percent of the total forest area in the state. Experimental and demonstration plantings, forest management experi-

ments and other activities were continued on these forests. Since about 25 percent of the total land area in the state forests is still in an unproductive state, major emphasis continued to be directed toward reforesting this non-productive area. A total of 5,949 acres of scrub oak land was cleared during the year and has been, or will be, planted to pine.

The special program to speed up rehabilitation of unproductive scrub oak lands on the State Forests continued to make good progress. A total of 18,095 acres has been cleared and reforested since the program was authorized two years ago. All work has been accomplished with receipts from the state forests.

MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE

The 24 man years of forest management technical time of field foresters was directed toward assisting private landowners with their woodland management problems. The three Clemson College Extension Foresters assisted in this program, primarily with promotional and technical effort. The details of this service and accomplishments during the year are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Any landowner in the state can receive this service. A forester, with the landowner or his agent, will look over the woodland, give on-the-ground advice and prepare a report covering recommendations on any cutting, fire protection, insect and disease control and protection, and reforestation measures needed. No charge is made for this service.

Where cutting of timber is recommended, a forester of the State Commission of Forestry will, at the request of the landowner, mark the timber to be cut, provide the landowners with an estimate of the volume marked for cutting, and furnish a list of prospective buyers, a suggested form of advertisement, and a sample timber sale agreement. The charge for this service is seventy-five cents per thousand board feet or twenty-five cents per cord for timber actually marked and tallied. All other services are provided free of charge.

In addition to the above, recommendations are also given on prescribed burning in pine types in the Coastal Plains section. Prescribed burning is a technical measure which involves the application of fire to woodlands under conditions of proper



Tree growth studies serve as a basis for written management recommendations which follow on-the-ground inspections made free of charge for private landowners upon request. Here a boring from the tree is being studied in the field.

weather, soil moisture, season, time of day and forest type. Fire as a tool can be beneficial in the control of undesirable hardwoods, seedbed preparation, control of the "brown spot" disease of long-leaf pine, and reducing fire hazards. Recommendations for the use of prescribed fire are made only after very careful analysis with the landowner of the forest conditions so that probable damages of prescribed fire can be compared with expected benefits.

In addition to woodland examinations and marking services, a large number of requests for general information and advice were answered by the Columbia and District Office technical forestry staffs. These requests included information on scrub oak control, timber stand improvement work, industry location data, markets, etc. Commission Foresters handled an estimated 1,200 telephone calls regarding insect and disease control and made more than 455 on-the-ground inspections for insects and disease. Recommendations for control were given in each case.

During the year, Commission foresters made 1,956 examinations on 209,127 acres of forest land, and selectively marked 14,646,297 board feet and 11,123 cords for 520 landowners on 13,107 acres of forest land. The following table shows the continuous increase in woodland examinations and selective marking assistance that has been rendered since the Forest Management act was passed by the 1941 Legislature.

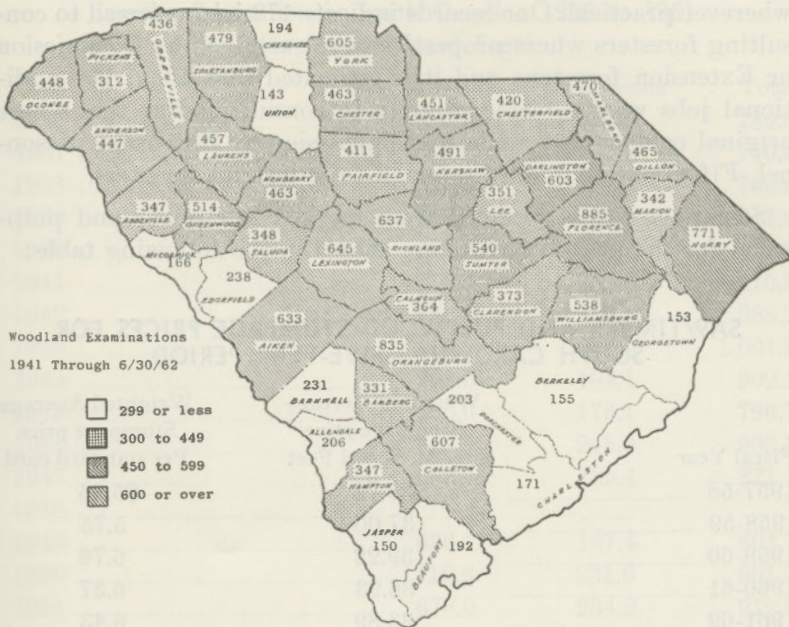
FOREST MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE

Summary by Years

	Number of Woodland Examinations	Woodland Acreage	Number of Landowners	Timber Marking		
				Woodland Acreage	Bd. Ft. Timber	Cords Pulpwood
1941-42	213	37,500	84	14,792	8,271,202	-----
1942-43	145	62,204	59	8,769	13,851,707	862
1943-44	170	85,300	121	15,407	25,515,145	1,231
1944-45	309	161,412	108	15,359	16,033,407	639
1945-46	256	80,800	78	12,591	15,292,532	546
1946-47	445	105,896	203	18,408	24,735,103	4,237
1947-48	545	148,577	208	13,477	19,788,388	3,500
1948-49	706	126,600	235	13,768	22,009,336	4,429
1949-50	880	163,334	242	8,427	13,283,940	3,385
1950-51	998	173,057	339	14,275	19,634,153	3,896
1951-52	919	170,948	288	11,931	18,031,822	3,089
1952-53	931	142,054	315	12,109	16,332,715	3,935
1953-54	945	143,347	331	8,864	12,264,641	8,467
1954-55	1,166	184,754	399	9,477	13,875,377	5,162
1955-56	1,322	191,143	393	10,973	16,246,795	9,167
1956-57	1,148	163,479	304	8,248	11,365,157	6,008
1957-58	1,423	208,821	394	12,305	14,443,209	7,881
1958-59	1,693	196,529	403	14,374	18,552,478	6,419
1959-60	2,015	230,691	521	17,936	19,920,743	9,432
1960-61	1,954	246,372	411	13,137	13,463,463	8,046
1961-62	1,956	209,127	520	13,107	14,646,297	11,123
Totals	20,139	3,231,945	5,956	267,734	347,557,610	101,454

Timber stand improvement recommendations are also included in the woodland examination writeups. This includes measures necessary to control the undesirable or worthless brush or trees in a stand and increase or release the more desirable trees. This cull tree removal program is probably the largest single forest management problem facing South Carolina woodland owners.

Field foresters of the Commission are responsible for checking all areas where landowners request forest practices to be carried



out on their property under the Agricultural Conservation Program. In 1961 a total of 2,523 landowners accomplished one or more forestry practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Field checks were required and made by Commission field foresters on 2,193 of these properties.

Commission foresters were unable to service promptly all requests from landowners. The increase in requests to assist landowners with clearing scrub oak land, timber stand improvement work or cull tree control, tree planting, etc., plus an increase in requests for sawtimber and pulpwood marking, resulted in many requests not being handled for six to eight weeks after being received. Some landowners do not wait to receive the assistance and, consequently, poor management practices result. A minimum of four foresters is needed at present to keep up with present requests and to increase these services to the small woodland owners in South Carolina.

Commission foresters and Extension foresters continued to follow the practice of referring all larger jobs and some of the smaller jobs to consulting foresters and industry foresters

wherever practical. Our records indicate 178 jobs referred to consulting foresters where properties were examined by Commission or Extension foresters, and it is estimated that about 200 additional jobs were referred directly to consulting foresters where original contact was made by Commission or Extension personnel. Fifty-nine jobs were referred to industrial foresters.

Stumpage prices received from marked sawtimber and pulpwood for the past five years are shown in the following table:

**SAWTIMBER AND PULPWOOD STUMPAGE PRICES FOR
SOUTH CAROLINA—FIVE-YEAR PERIOD**

Fiscal Year	Weighted Average Stumpage price Per M. Board Feet	Weighted Average Stumpage price Per standard cord
1957-58	\$35.72	\$5.86
1958-59	37.00	5.75
1959-60	39.22	6.76
1960-61	36.93	6.37
1961-62	33.89	6.43

Sawtimber prices showed a definite downward tendency during most of the year. Pulpwood prices were fairly steady. The average price for marked sawtimber on sales reported showed only an eight percent decline. In some localities in the state, the downward trend was more pronounced than was shown by these reports. The demand appears to be steady now, although an upward trend has not yet appeared. Landowners who sold timber without forestry advice and assistance averaged far less for their timber than those who did receive forestry assistance.

A record high production of pulpwood occurred in 1961 with increase in both pine and hardwood production. Production of round pulpwood increased 3% over 1960; utilization of wood residues increased 13% over 1960; and the total production in South Carolina increased 5%, compared to a 3% increase for the South as a whole.

Lumber Production in South Carolina 1936 to 1961
(In Million Board Feet)

Year	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total
1936	610.2	169.8	780.0
1937	572.6	167.4	740.0
1938	577.1	182.9	760.0
1939	643.5	200.5	844.0
1940	682.3	190.2	872.5
1941	879.9	231.0	1,110.9
1942	886.3	196.9	1,083.2
1943	800.3	200.9	1,001.2
1944	708.0	194.1	902.1
1945	550.6	176.1	726.7
1946	748.5	245.0	993.5
1947	685.7	185.4	871.1
1948	-----	-----	-----
1949	636.7	167.4	804.1
1950	719.8	231.6	951.4
1951	678.0	234.8	912.8
1952	722.0	236.0	958.0
1953	705.0	216.0	921.0
1954	626.0	190.9	816.9
1955	621.0	201.0	822.0
1956	628.0	199.0	827.0
1957	650.0	245.4	895.4
*1958	630.0	220.0	850.0
*1959	650.0	220.0	870.0
*1960	630.0	220.0	850.0
*1961	620.0	220.0	840.0

* Estimated

Veneer cut in South Carolina adds up to about 150 million board feet annually. Poles and piling and cooperage amount to approximately 40 million board feet annually.

Round Pulpwood Production in South Carolina, 1936-1961
(In Thousand Cords)

Year	Pine	Hardwood	Total
1936	35.8	12.8	48.6
1937	364.4	29.3	393.7
1938	262.7	21.6	384.3
1939	533.6	17.0	550.6
1940	602.8	67.5	670.3
1941	744.0	55.5	799.5
1942	863.0	44.2	907.2
1943	954.0	32.6	986.6
1944	1,010.0	43.5	1,053.5
1945	823.8	53.7	877.5
1946	909.2	112.8	1,022.0
1947	862.6	85.7	948.3
1948	1,000.1	108.4	1,108.5
1949	913.5	98.7	1,012.2
1950	1,068.6	113.8	1,182.4
1951	1,105.2	145.8	1,251.0
1952	1,132.5	143.2	1,275.7
1953	1,273.4	172.8	1,446.2
1954	1,160.5	170.4	1,330.9
1955	1,268.7	244.6	1,513.3
1956	1,582.9	223.7	1,806.6
1957	1,384.7	270.3	1,655.0
1958	1,346.3	246.4	1,592.7
1959	1,342.1	367.8	1,709.9
1960	1,515.0	386.8	1,901.8
1961	1,535.7	428.9	1,964.7

No new large sawmills located within the state during the year. Mills requiring large logs and high quality veneer logs are finding it more difficult to locate suitable standing timber.

Substantial expansions and additions to the pulp and paper industry in South Carolina were made during the year.

On May 24, 1962 the Stone Container Corporation of Chicago announced plans to build a 24-million dollar kraft paperboard mill on the Great Pee Dee River near Florence. The mill is expected to be in operation in April 1964 under the name South Carolina Industries, Inc. It will provide employment for 300 persons initially, with an annual payroll of approximately \$2

million. The new mill will provide an additional market for farmers and other woodland owners. Wood to be used at the plant will be mostly pine bought from farmers and others at an estimated cost of some \$6 million a year. Some hardwood will also be used by the company. Plans call for initial production of 400 tons of kraft per day, to be expanded to 1,000 tons a day, indicating employment might eventually reach 800.

Expansions have also taken place at the Bowaters Carolina Corporation plant near Catawba. On April 22, 1957 the company announced plans for construction of its \$37,000,000, 400-ton-per-day sulphate pulp mill on a 1200-acre site. The first salable pulp was produced on July 17, 1959. The Bowaters Board Company at Catawba, with a capacity of 160,000,000 square feet of air-process hardboard a year, went into production in June 1960. In January 1961 a major expansion of the sulphate (kraft) pulp mill was made, including construction of a new groundwood pulp mill and a new paper mill. The initial design capacity of the paper mill is 75,000 tons per year of coated printing paper for the magazine field. The groundwood pulp mill is rated at 150 tons per day of bleached ground wood pulp. Employment at Catawba has increased by approximately 160 persons due to the expansion.

Improvements and expansions have also taken place at the other pulp and paper mills in South Carolina (International Paper Co. at Georgetown, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. at Charleston, and Sonoco Products Co. at Hartsville). The construction of additional mills outside South Carolina (such as the new Continental Can Company mill at Augusta, Ga.), and expansions at other out-of-state mills have also provided additional markets for South Carolina timber growers.

The trend in forest management continues to be toward shorter rotations and quicker returns. The objective of the forest management landowner assistance program is to help guide private landowners to manage their woodlands so that the highest financial returns can be obtained over a long period of time.

Most larger landowners and forest industries are now using good management practices on their own land. Many of them have hired full time or part time foresters.

The pulp and paper companies continued to furnish the services of their foresters to assist landowners with proper thinning

of pulpwood. According to estimates of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, more than two-thirds of the total pulpwood cut is from stands where minimum forest practice standards are met.

Commission foresters checked in the field approximately 455 properties for insect and disease damage. Recommendations were given the owners regarding treatments necessary to control or check the spread of the diseases or insects. More than 1200 telephone calls were answered regarding insect or disease where no field check was necessary.

The working agreement between the State Crop Pest Commission and the Commission of Forestry was continued.

SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE CONTROL ACTIVITIES

During 1960 and 1961 the southern pine beetle was observed in only two counties, Oconee and Pickens, as having serious build-ups in population. In early 1962, an increase of these insects was recognized in Anderson, Oconee and Pickens counties. By June the beetle was present in significant numbers in 17 of the Piedmont counties; Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Chester, Fairfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union and York. Commission foresters aided the Crop Pest Commission with aerial survey and ground checks in Anderson, Oconee and Pickens counties. The Commission cooperated with the U. S. Forest Service in aerial surveying the other 14 counties.

Following the aerial surveys, Commission foresters made contacts with landowners who had the apparent larger infestations. Except in Oconee County, this work did not begin until the surveys in mid-June. By the end of June, 204 spots had been checked and 82 landowners advised of control measures. Those who expressed a desire to conduct control work were provided benzene hexachloride and a garden insect sprayer when one was available. The foresters spent a total of 101 man days on southern pine beetle activities in these counties and located 9,050 infested trees. This work will increase in 1962-63 in an effort to hold these beetle attacks to small loss wherever possible.



Dead, dying and attacked trees give evidence of the destructive power of southern pine beetles which have reached epidemic proportions in 17 counties in the Piedmont section of the state. Control activities were set in motion.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

During the year 19 cooperative forest management projects were operated in the state. A summary of the work accomplished by these cooperative forest management foresters is included in the forest management assistance tables shown in this report. The total technical man years devoted to forest management activities, including Cooperative Forest Management Agricultural

Stabilization funds, Conservation Reserve Program and the Watershed Program was 23.8.

WATERSHED PROJECTS

A program to control water on the small watersheds and to protect from overflow the bottomlands along the smaller streams was initiated some years ago through Public Law 566. The Soil Conservation Service and U. S. Forest Service are the primary action agencies for this program. The U. S. Forest Service has transferred their responsibilities to the S. C. State Commission of Forestry through an agreement. There are five Public Law 566 projects in operation in the state and the Pilot Watershed Project is being continued.

There have been preliminary examinations on 25 separate areas to determine the feasibility of beginning new watershed improvement works on these areas. A statement follows describing some of the activities accomplished on the six areas in operation.



Planted trees, which control water run-off, protect reservoirs, and stabilize and build soil, were more and more in evidence as work continued on six watershed areas in the Piedmont section of the state.

TWELVE MILE CREEK PILOT WATERSHED

The Pilot Watershed on the Twelve Mile Creek in Pickens County continued to operate in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service. A total of 114,000 seedlings was planted on 87 acres of badly eroded and gullied land within the project boundaries. A number of check dams were built in eroding gullies to help hold the soil until a permanent vegetative cover can be established. A total of 570 acres were marked for sawtimber and pulpwood harvest. A total of 22 woodland examinations and plans were made covering 947 acres for landowners on the project. Many tracts were marked for pulpwood thinning by pulpwood company foresters with the project forester checking the work. In addition, recommendations for planting, brush control and other measures needed on woodland areas were given to a number of landowners. A total of 3,894 acres have been planted on critical areas in this project.

CONEROSS CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT

The Coneross Creek Project completed its fifth year's operation.

The Coneross Creek Area is located just west of Walhalla in Oconee County.

A total of 45,000 trees were planted in 54.1 acres. A total of 18 land examinations were made covering 975 acres on the watershed area. With this year's planting, a total of 2,167 acres of critical area has been planted to trees.

BRUSHY CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT

The Brushy Creek Project completed the fourth year's operation. A total of 41,450 loblolly pine seedlings was planted on 45.1 acres of critical area. These trees were planted on 17 separate properties. A total of 462,650 seedlings have been planted on 524 acres in the past three years. Thirteen woodland examinations and 8 marking jobs were completed on the watershed area. Additional on-the-ground assistance was given landowners in making forest products sales and in checking properties under the A. S. C. Program.

WATEREE CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT

The Wateree Creek Program got underway in the fall of 1959; however, only 40 acres were planted during the first year's operation. In 1960-61, the Soil Conservation Service had completed farm plans on very few properties and the forestry phases of operation were confined to some site preparation and gully control work. The planting program began again in 1961-62 and 38,000 trees were planted on 55 acres with site preparation accomplished on 127 acres.

The Watershed Project forester made woodland examinations for 3 owners covering 946 acres and gave miscellaneous forest management advice and assistance on the ground to six other landowners.

HUFF CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT

The second year's operation for this project was completed. Fifty-nine thousand trees were planted on 61 acres of eroded land. Seven landowners were assisted with forest management problems. A total of 121 acres of critical area has been planted to trees in the past two years.

BROADMOUTH CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT

This watershed area has no gullied land classified for critical area planting. There are many acres on which other forest improvement work should be done. The project forester assisted landowners with tree planting, timber stand improvement work, timber marking and sales, and the Agricultural Conservation Program.

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NURSERIES

The Branch of Nurseries was dissolved in December 1961 and the responsibilities of this branch were placed under the Forest Management section. This change was made as a result of a decrease in nursery activity and for increased administrative efficiency.

Demand for seedlings decreased considerably, mostly as a result of the completion of Soil Bank plantings. General interest in tree planting, however, remained at a high level. The demand for seedlings for other than the Conservation Reserve Program has tripled in the last five years. Since 1928, a period of some 34 years, one billion one hundred seventy-three million (1,173,949,713) forest tree seedlings have been planted in South Carolina.

The Commission continued to operate four tree nurseries which produced and distributed to landowners 71,892,420 seedlings for planting during the 1961-62 planting season. An additional 11,952,050 seedlings were brought into the state by others. The cost of seedlings grown at Commission nurseries was \$3.50 per thousand f.o.b. nursery or \$4 per thousand if the seedlings were shipped to the landowner.

Public Law 87-492, which was passed by Congress in June 1962, conveyed to the states the improvements, equipment, materials, and supplies incidental to the nursery construction and operation under the Soil Bank program. This law conveyed to the Commission the complete nursery facilities at Coastal and Ridge Nurseries and certain equipment, materials and improvements at Piedmont and Tilghman Nurseries.

The forest survey which was made in South Carolina during 1958 indicates that some 5,158,000 acres will have to be planted if they are to be productive. This includes idle open land and unproductive forest land that will need some type of site preparation before planting. This land if planted could bring returns to South Carolina landowners in excess of 30 million dollars per year.

FOREST TREE NURSERY ACTIVITIES

Distribution of Seedlings:

During the year a total of 83,844,470 forest tree seedlings were distributed throughout the state. Of this total, 71,892,420 were produced in the four state nurseries.

Loblolly Pine	25,214,550
Slash Pine	43,540,815
Longleaf Pine	2,212,950
Red Cedar	50,970
Yellow Poplar	507,220
White Pine	243,915
Miscellaneous Species	122,000
Total	71,892,420

In addition to the above seedlings distributed by Commission nurseries, 11,952,050 seedlings were brought into the state or produced in the state by industry nurseries.

Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation	470,000
Catawba Timber Company	5,127,450
Continental Can Company	2,535,400
Lightsey Brothers	850,000
St. Regis Paper Company	45,000
R. W. Lloyd	8,000
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	2,916,200
Total	11,952,050

The demand for seedlings decreased greatly during the year. This decrease in demand was a direct result of the completion of the Soil Bank plantings. This year 6,700,000 seedlings were furnished to the Conservation Reserve Program as compared to 72 million which were furnished last year. Demand for seedlings other than Conservation Reserve planting was only slightly less than the previous year. It is anticipated that except for a small amount of replanting no seedlings will be planted under the Soil Bank program next year.

The Conservation Reserve Program was started by enactment of the Conservation Reserve Program Act by Congress in 1956. Following the passage of this legislation, the Commission of Forestry entered into formal agreement with the U.S. Forest Service to establish nurseries and provide seedlings for planting under this program. This program was to run for five years with 1960 being the last year landowners could assign their acreage to Conservation Reserve. Funds for establishment of nurseries and the necessary equipment and materials were made available

to the Forestry Commission under the agreement with the U. S. Forest Service.

In June 1962, Public Law 87-492 was passed by Congress which conveyed to the states the improvements, equipment, materials, and supplies incidental to the nursery construction and operations under the Soil Bank Program. This law conveyed to the Forestry Commission improvements, materials, equipment and supplies with an initial cost of \$675,471.00.

The major improvements and equipment conveyed to the Forestry Commission are as follows:

Initial Cost

Tilghman Nursery

Seed Extractory	
Packing Building	\$118,177.00

Piedmont Nursery

Seed and seedling storage facilities	
Underground irrigation system	
Two pump houses	
One well	
Grading, leveling & land preparation	\$ 84,630.00

Ridge Nursery

Nurseryman's dwelling	
Packing shed	
Seed and seedling storage facilities	
Equipment shed and repair shop	
Irrigation reservoir	
Underground irrigation system	
Two wells	
Grading, leveling & land preparation	\$161,101.00

Coastal Nursery

Two dwellings, one for nurseryman and one for assistant nurseryman	
One packing shed	
Seed and seedling storage facilities	
Equipment shed and repair shop	
Two pump houses	
Irrigation reservoir and water supply canal	
Underground irrigation system	
Two wells	
Grading, leveling and land preparation	\$182,726.00

In addition to the above real property and land improvements, non-expendable property with an initial cost of \$128,837.00 was also conveyed to the Commission. This property included trucks, tractors, cultivators, sprayers, seeders, distributors, drills, office desks and equipment, and many miscellaneous items.

Tables No. 10 and No. 11 in the appendix are a record of seedlings distributed by counties and class of ownership. Table No. 12 is the total acreage planted by counties and acres in need of planting. The following table records the number of seedlings distributed in South Carolina by years, including out-of-state seedlings.

YEAR	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED (State Nurseries)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED (Inc. other sources)
1928-29	142,000	142,000
1929-30	148,000	148,000
1930-31	986,000	986,000
1931-32	976,000	976,000
1932-33	996,000	996,000
1933-34	1,031,000	1,031,000
1934-35	7,529,000	7,529,000
1935-36	23,000,000	23,000,000
1936-37	22,000,000	22,000,000
1937-38	11,192,000	11,192,000
1938-39	10,854,000	10,854,000
1939-40	12,244,000	12,244,000
1940-41	21,165,423	21,165,423
1941-42	10,275,037	10,275,037
1942-43	4,742,010	4,742,010
1943-44	5,662,608	5,662,608
1944-45	1,926,840	1,926,840
1945-46	6,402,255	6,402,255
1946-47	1,962,600	1,962,600
1947-48	11,356,990	11,356,990
1948-49	30,338,775	30,338,775
1949-50	29,501,955	29,501,955
1950-51	20,615,315	20,615,315
1951-52	16,619,000	16,619,000
1952-53	22,035,850	32,246,298
1953-54	36,210,100	42,852,314
1954-55	35,373,025	45,182,255

YEAR	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED (State Nurseries)	TOTAL DISTRIBUTED (Inc. other sources)
1955-56	34,413,550	42,931,755
1956-57	55,753,600	69,658,736
1957-58	60,846,200	93,369,084
1958-59	123,985,000	166,351,000
1959-60	147,146,365	187,516,418
1960-61	145,609,075	158,330,575
1961-62	71,892,420	83,844,470
TOTAL	984,931,993	1,173,949,713

Forest Tree Seed Collection:

Each year the Commission collects cones to obtain seed for tree seedling production. The field offices of the Forestry Commission locate private collectors in good seed producing areas to obtain the quotas which are set. This year cones and seed were collected as follows: Longleaf Pine, 10,922.5 bushels; Slash Pine, 2,412 bushels; Yellow Poplar, 297 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels; Shortleaf Pine, 9 bushels; Virginia Pine, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels and Red Cedar, 125 pounds.

The seed extractory was operated for the fifth year with continued good results. Excellent seed have been produced through this extractory with higher quantities and better quality seed being obtained per bushel of cones. Prior to the construction of the seed extractory, pine cones were processed in air curing sheds. The average cost of seed to the state since the operation of the seed extractory is \$1.62 compared to \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pound if the seed was purchased from commercial dealers.

Each year, during July, sample plots are taken in each county of the state. From this information a cone crop forecast report is prepared. The report indicates that the cone crop for 1962-63 will be poor for loblolly pine. Other species were not checked.

Seedling Survival Examinations:

After seedlings are outplanted one year by landowners, approximately 10% of the seedlings planted in each county are sampled to determine the overall state survival rate. Through these examinations, the Forestry Commission can determine steps to take to eliminate future plantation failures on the part of the landowners. This year the overall state seedling survival rate was

estimated at 69% compared to 67% for the previous year. Survival rates have increased during recent years. Part of this increased survival can be attributed to better packaging and distributing methods at state nurseries.

Research:

Research studies which were started during previous years were continued in cooperation with Clemson College. These studies have contributed greatly to the nursery program in the state. Projects which were continued or completed during the year included studies of seedling bed densities, irrigation, soil depletion, treatment of red cedar seed, plant growth regulators, seed sizing, and others.

Forest Tree Improvement:

Plans were initiated during the year to establish a seed tree orchard for loblolly and slash pine. This orchard will be on an area of the Manchester State Forest. All trees in the seed orchard will be grafted stock representing parent trees with superior qualities. Eventually it is planned to produce enough seed in seed orchards to meet the seed requirements of our nurseries.

Root stock was planted in three nurseries this year for grafting 3,000 scions during March 1963.

Anticipated 1962-63 Seedling Production:

Planned production of seedlings for the 1962-63 planting season is approximately 82 million. Species for distribution will include loblolly, slash, longleaf, shortleaf, white pine, yellow poplar and red cedar.

Horace L. Tilghman Forest Tree Nursery:

This was the fifteenth year of tree seedling production at the Tilghman Nursery since acquisition of the 104.5 acres of nursery land in 1946. Approximately 80 acres are available for seedling production. The remaining area is used for roads, buildings, supply storage, and seed extractory. The seed bed area allows for an annual production of 38-40 million trees on a 1-1 rotation. During the 1961-62 fiscal year, 32,413,230 seedlings were distributed from the Tilghman Nursery. Actual nursery production amounted to 25,621,430 seedlings.

The general soil type is predominantly a red bay sand loam derived from unconsolidated sands and sandy clays of the coastal plains. Being a coarse sand, the soil is subject to heavy leaching when the soil organic matter is allowed to be depleted; therefore, it is imperative that the seedling crops be produced on a 1-1 rotation to allow for intensive soil building practices during alternate years.

Since the nursery was established, 458,159,415 seedlings have been produced and distributed. This represents an annual average of 30,543,960 seedlings. Of these seedlings, 59.5% were slash, 38.4% loblolly, 1.1% longleaf, .08% cedar, .2% cypress, .19% spruce pine, and .05% other species.

The irrigation system, which was changed in 1961 from an overhead system to an underground system, did not prove entirely satisfactory. The new underground system which was installed was of plastic pipe design and numerous breaks in the joints and the viser lines have occurred. It is planned to replace this plastic system with galvanized pipe during the next two years.

Piedmont Forest Tree Nursery:

Land for development of the Piedmont Nursery was acquired in July 1956, in the northwestern section of Pickens County. A total of 81.5 acres was purchased of which approximately 53 acres are available for tree seedling production. The remaining 28.5 acres constitute roads, stream, buildings and uncultivable land. The soil types range from sandy loam to loamy sand and are principally the Congaree and Wickham types.

During the past year, 14,721,000 seedlings were produced. Since this is the fifth year of production, a grand total of 99,168,784 seedlings have been produced and distributed.

Because the soil types in the nursery are of higher quality than in any of the other nurseries, it will be possible to plant part of the area on a 2-1 rotation without seriously depleting the soil fertility. During the 1960-61 fiscal year, part of the nursery was fumigated with Methyl Bromide. This made it possible to reduce considerably the weeding cost.

Coastal Forest Tree Nursery:

In July, 1957, the state acquired, under a ten-year lease agreement, 100 acres of nursery land located approximately two miles

north of St. George, S. C., along U. S. Highway 15. Approximately 73 acres are available for seedling production with the remaining acreage being used for buildings, roads and uncultivable land. Included in the lease agreement is a provision for a right-of-way to a water supply reservoir for irrigation purposes. The nursery improvements, equipment and construction were totally financed through the Soil Bank Conservation Reserve Program so that seedling production could be increased in South Carolina to meet the demands of the Conservation Reserve Program.

During the year, 11,523,100 seedlings were produced. In the four years this nursery has been in production, a total of 150,818,030 seedlings have been produced and distributed.

All of the soil is a Norfolk sandy loam medium phase which lends itself well to seedling production and soil building practices. A sandy clay subsoil approximately 12 to 14 inches below the top soil allows for efficient fertilizer absorption together with limited irrigation. The organic content of the topsoil has been raised to a desirable level, allowing this nursery to plant on a 2-1 cropping rotation. Over-all annual maintained production could average approximately 40 million trees if necessary to meet seedling demands.

Ridge Forest Tree Nursery:

During September, 1958, a fourth nursery site was acquired near Trenton, S. C., under a ten-year lease agreement which has a provision that the annual rental payments accrue toward the final purchase price. Purchase can be effected during any period of the ten-year lease or immediately thereafter. Total area includes 110 acres, of which 10 acres are used as a reservoir area. Approximately 75 acres are available for tree seedling production. The two parcels of land (100 acres and 10 acres) are separated by a one-fourth mile right-of-way which is used for the water main from the reservoir to the nursery site proper. It was necessary to make this division in that water for the reservoir is supplied by a series of springs and contains approximately 67 acre feet of storage water.

The soil types include both medium Norfolk fine sandy loam and deep phase Norfolk fine sandy loam. The small portion that contains the deep phase Norfolk fine sandy loam will require intensive soil management for several years to build up the or-

ganic content to the point where leaching is not a serious problem.

This year, 20,026,890 seedlings were grown and distributed. Since this is the third year of production, a total of 125,168,440 seedlings have been produced by this nursery.

All permanent improvements and nursery layout were completed during the 1959-60 fiscal year. All these improvements, equipment, etc., were financed through the Conservation Reserve Program.

STATE FORESTS

The amount of state forest land remained the same as last year. The state forest locations and acreages are shown below:

Cassatt State Forest	462 acres
Harbison State Forest	2,202 acres
Manchester State Forest	28,830 acres
Sand Hills State Forest	92,000 acres
<hr/>	
Total	123,494 acres

Prior to acquisition by the state, most of the land included in the state forests had been heavily cut over and generally misused. The primary effort since acquisition by the state has been directed to building up the growing stock in existing forest stands and planting the submarginal old fields to desirable species of forest trees.

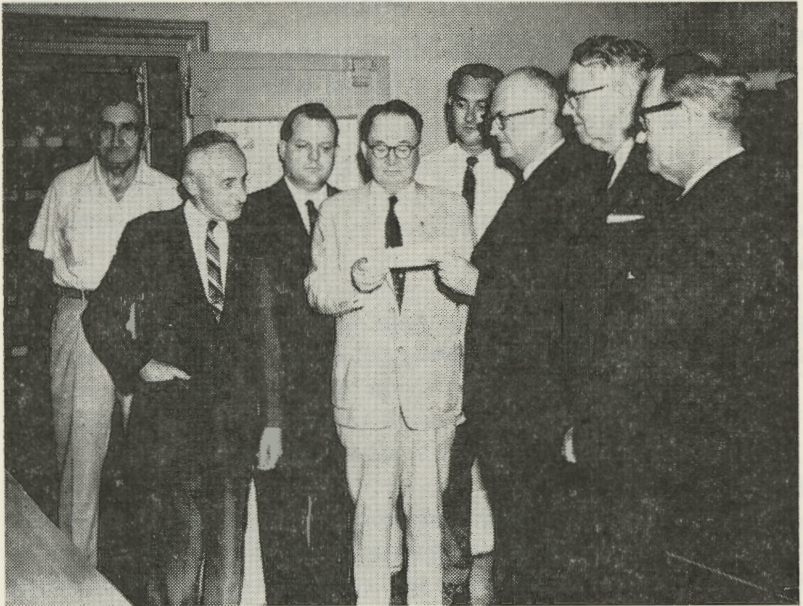
The primary silvicultural objective continues to be the reclamation of the scrub oak stands to pine. This necessitates the complete removal of the scrub oak roots as well as tops to reduce the competition so that pine will survive and grow. Approximately 18,095 acres of scrub oak land have been cleared and replanted to pine since acquisition by the state. Improvement cuttings, thinnings and salvage cuttings were made for both sawtimber and pulpwood from three of the four forests. All cutting was designed to improve both growth rate and quality of the remaining timber.

The 1960 Legislature passed an act enabling the Commission to use receipts from state forests to speed up the reclamation of scrub oak lands. This program enabled the state to clear approximately 5,000 acres during 1960-61, and 5,949 acres in 1961-62. The detailed accomplishments as a result of this program are included in the write-up for individual state forests.

Payments to Counties

Twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts of all state forest operations are paid to the counties in lieu of taxes. This year's payment of \$75,906.96 is the largest total ever paid. This year's payment by counties is as follows:

Chesterfield (Sand Hills State Forest)	\$ 49,954.70
Sumter (Manchester State Forest)	\$ 25,517.81
Richland (Harbison State Forest)	\$ 434.45



State Forestry Commission Chairman, Fulton B. Creech, presents a check for \$49,954.70 to Chesterfield County Treasurer, John R. Rivers in lieu of taxes on state forest land. Those present (left to right) are: Sand Hills State Forest Director, Randolph B. Lee; State Forester, Charles H. Flory; Chesterfield County Senator-elect, E. McIver Leppard; Mr. Creech; County Representative, Hoover F. Bell; Mr. Rivers; County Senator, Paul M. Arrant; and County Representative, L. R. Redfearn, Sr.

In the past six years the Forestry Commission has paid a total of \$218,886.16 to counties where state forest lands are located, as follows:

Chesterfield	\$119,538.66
Sumter	\$ 88,263.55
Richland	\$ 11,186.59
Kershaw	\$ 897.36

The forester who was employed to coordinate research and experimental work for the Commission was continued this year. Most of the Commission's research efforts were through cooperative studies with either Clemson College or the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station. Some of the studies established are continued and listed below:

1. Comparison of growth on old fields versus clearings.
2. Furrowing for better survival.
3. Geographic seed source comparisons.
4. Spacing study of eight spacings for slash pine.
5. A test of conifer species suitable for sandhill planting on cleared land and old fields.
6. Thinning study of slash pine.
7. Text of direct seeding slash pine.
8. Control of scrub oak by chemical means.
9. Test of species suitable for Christmas trees.
10. Test of direct seeding longleaf and slash pine.
11. Test of control of scrub oak with 2,4,5-T applied with mist blower.
12. Test of control of scrub oak with various chemicals applied with mist blower.
13. Test of control of scrub oak with Dybar (fenuron) pellets.

Detailed reports of activities on each of the state forests follow:

CASSATT STATE FOREST

The area comprising this forest lies about two and one-half miles north of Cassatt, S. C. It was deeded to the state by J. R. West on May 28, 1935.

A CCC Camp was located there and a fire tower and dwelling for the towerman was erected. Also, a small amount of pine seedlings were planted.

Sand Hills State Forest personnel have established and maintained annually a system of boundary firebreaks. Breaks have also been plowed around plantations and along the public road which crosses this property.

All of this forest is now in production and only a small amount of timber stand improvement work is needed to maintain a good state of production.

HARBISON STATE FOREST

Harbison State Forest, containing 2,202 acres, is located in Richland County. The Richland County fire control organization is responsible for fire protection and is assisted by the caretaker, Mr. Roof Lowman. No fires occurred on the forest during the year.

Most of the Harbison area is well stocked and is in good growing condition. A planned system of cutting and improving the stand and maintaining rapid growing conditions is in effect. During the fifteen years that the state has owned this property, receipts from the property have paid for the land purchase price plus interest and all operating costs and have returned a substantial amount to the state treasury. This year 45,661 bd. ft. of sawtimber and 42 cords of pulpwood were sold which brought in a total of \$1,737.81.

MANCHESTER STATE FOREST

The 28,830 acres of land making up Manchester State Forest are located south of Wedgefield in Sumter County. From 1939 to 1955 this land was leased to the S. C. State Commission of Forestry on a long-term lease from the Federal Government. Fee title to this property was received by the state on June 28, 1955. Immediate action was taken to establish boundary lines, record title and plat and to get all records of transfer complete. A survey was completed for approximately 60 per cent of the boundary lines during the last four years. Approximately 10 per cent of this forest is still in an unproductive state. It is on this area that the major silvicultural activities are being directed. Most of the old fields except those being farmed have been planted. The clearing of worthless scrub oak lands and planting to pine is proceeding rapidly and will be completed within the next two or three years.

Fire Protection:

Only 6 fires occurred during the year, burning a total of 171.7 acres. The fire plan for Manchester State Forest and Poinsett State Park was followed during the year. This plan coordinates activities of the Sumter unit fire control organization, personnel of the Manchester State Forest, Poinsett State Park and private land-owners in the area in the prevention, pre-suppression and sup-

pression of forest fires. The fire record since 1947 has been excellent for Manchester State Forest.

Fish and Wildlife:

Hunting and fishing are handled by a cooperative agreement with the Sumter County Game and Fish Association, which issues permits for hunting and fishing, provides the services of a game warden to patrol the area, and handles the stocking of lakes with young fish where needed. State forest personnel plant wildlife food strips and patches with the cost being paid by the Sumter County Game and Fish Association.

Agriculture:

Twenty-six tenants rented 820 acres of land for agricultural purposes during the year. Some of these tenants work part time on the forest. Others assist when needed in the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

In addition, approximately 132 acres of newly cleared scrub oak land were rented for one season to watermelon growers.

Tree Planting:

A total of 1,150,000 trees was planted on the forest during the year, consisting of 950,000 slash and 200,000 longleaf seedlings.

In addition, approximately 17 acres were direct seeded with slash or longleaf pine seed in an effort to determine if direct seeding can be successfully used as a method of regeneration in the sand hills.

Forest Products Sold and Other Receipts:

Sawtimber—1,478,149 bd. ft.	\$ 56,015.30
Pulpwood and Posts—4,534 cords	\$ 39,309.44
Rentals & Leases & Misc.	\$ 6,746.50
Total Receipts	\$102,071.24

Silvicultural Practices:

With the aid of funds made available by the 1960 Legislature the major job of reclaiming scrub oak lands proceeded on schedule. Nine hundred and fifteen acres were cleared and plowed;

132 acres of this were rented to watermelon growers. The total amount that has now been cleared of scrub oak and planted to pine on this forest is 4,537 acres. Seventeen acres were direct seeded and 15 acres treated with mist blower (2,4,5-T) to control scrub oak.

The continued increase of *Fomes annosus* root rot among planted slash pine made it necessary that all stumps which were left in thinning operations to be treated with creosote in an attempt to check the spread. At present this is the only means of control known, and it only prevents the spread and does not kill the disease.

Maintenance and Repair:

Minor repairs were made on all headquarters buildings and on four tenant houses. Major repairs were made on the D-7 and TD-9 tractors. Roads, truck trails and bridges were repaired as necessary.

Demonstrations and Meetings:

The Burnt Gin group camp was used by Consulting Foresters and these foresters visited the state forest area to observe the work that is being done. In addition, Clemson's "summer camp" students visited the area on a two-day training field trip. A forest management, fire control and nursery demonstration was given on the forest to approximately 400 4-H boys and girls.

Shaw Air Force Base Lease:

The U. S. Air Force has leased approximately 8,000 acres of the Manchester Forest as a target range for training jet pilots in air-to-ground gunnery. According to the Air Force, damage will be confined to a few hundred acres. The lease was to expire on July 30, 1962, but it was renewed for one year. The State Forestry Commission is being paid \$3,074 per year for this lease.

SAND HILLS STATE FOREST

Sand Hills State Forest, located in the scrub oak-longleaf pine type in Chesterfield and Darlington Counties, consists of 92,000 acres. Half of this area is administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a game preserve, but the State Commission of Forestry handles fire protection and forest management ac-

tivities on the entire 92,000 acres. This area is leased from the Federal Government on a 95-year lease.

Before the area was acquired by the Government, it was heavily cut over, badly burned and generally abused. As a result, major activities for the present and for several years to come consist of tree planting, adequate fire protection, and other practices aimed at building up the productivity of the land and increasing the forest stand. Almost one-quarter of the forest remains in scrub oak. The reclamation of this scrub oak land is the major silvicultural objective at the present.

Tree Planting:

Most areas were machine planted; however, some hand planting was necessary in rough cleared areas and on experimental plots. Two million and forty thousand slash pine and 1,493,000 longleaf pine were planted in clearings. Most of this longleaf was planted on the Fish and Wildlife Refuge portion of the property. The total planted on the forest during 1961-62 was 3,533,000 seedlings. In addition, 127 acres were direct seeded with longleaf pine seed.

The total planted on the forest since its establishment amounts to 19,566,352 seedlings. Approximately 17,000 acres have been successfully re-established to pine.

Forest receipts are listed below:

Forest Products	\$174,689.76
Watermelon land rentals	24,976.02
Other agricultural lands and miscellaneous receipts	153.00
TOTAL	\$199,818.78

Fire Protection:

During the year 25 fires burned 599.3 acres. The fire plan which was developed for the properties in the S. C. State Commission of Forestry, including Sand Hills State Forest and Cheraw State Park, was continued in use during the year. This plan coordinated the activities of the Chesterfield unit fire control organization, personnel of the Sand Hills State Forest, Cheraw State Park, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and private landowners

adjoining this area in the prevention, pre-suppression and suppression of forest fires.

Recreation:

The Sugar Loaf Mountain Recreation area for white people continued to receive heavy use during the year. Besides the naturally formed Sugar Loaf Mountain, which is about 150 feet high, there are picnic shelters, a lake fireplace, a flowing well, parking areas and latrines provided. The 15 Boy Scout troops located in Chesterfield County use this area and facilities for overnight camping. The District Scout Camporees also use the area. The lake is open to fishing, but no swimming is allowed.

The State Park Division continued improvement work on Campbell's Lake Negro State Park. This area received heavy use during the year.

Fish and Wildlife:

Dove hunting only was allowed on the State Forest portion of the Sand Hills State Forest. An effort is being made to build up wildlife stocking in doves, quail, deer, turkey and other native game, and as soon as it appears that sufficient populations of any of these species are available, organized hunting will be allowed on the State Forest portion of the property. Rye was planted on 52 acres and brown top millet on 50 acres.

One hundred and fifty-three hunters participated in 3 dove hunts. This was the first hunting that has been permitted on the forest.

Fishing is allowed in Section's Pond and Sugar Loaf Mountain Lake. Campbell's Lake is open to fishing exclusively for Negroes.

Agricultural Lands:

Several tenants rent and farm agricultural land on the forest. All of the lands which were formerly cultivated and which were too poor to afford a living for the farmers have been abandoned and have been planted to pine trees. More of this land will be returned to trees. Thirty-one watermelon planters rented 2,938.5 acres.

Silvicultural Practices:

Under the program authorized by the Legislature to clear scrub oak areas and plant them to pine, 5,034 acres were cleared. Not all of this cleared land was planted, since a large part was rented to watermelon growers for one season. The clearing technique is the same as has been used in the past. A root rake is used to push the aerial portions of the scrub oak into windrows which is then burned; then the area is plowed with heavy discs. The total that has been cleared of scrub oak on this forest is now 13,558 acres. It is expected that approximately 5,000 acres will be cleared during 1962-63.

At a hazard reduction measure, 750 acres were control burned. Timber stand improvement which released young pines from overtopping hardwoods was done on 600 acres.

Maintenance and Repair:

Some repair work was done to Sugar Loaf Mountain recreation area. The general condition of headquarters and director's residence is good and only routine repairs were made during the year. A considerable effort was necessary to maintain truck trails, bridges and firebreaks. Some major overhaul on heavy tractors was necessary.

Boundary Surveying:

No official boundary surveying was accomplished during the year. There were one or two instances where some dispute occurred as to location of property boundaries; however, most of these were resolved. There is need for boundary survey and marking on a large part of the area.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

INTRODUCTION

The S. C. State Commission of Forestry's Fire Control Branch provides intensive fire protection on 11,175,000 acres belonging to the state and private landowners. Forest fire protection is furnished to private landowners on the theory that the landowner himself is responsible for his woodland fire protection, and the S. C. Forestry Commission assists landowners with his fire problems whenever and wherever possible.

For administrative purposes the state is divided into seven forestry districts with headquarters in Camden, Florence, Kingstree, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, and Walterboro. The Districts are further sub-divided into county units with fire control organizations which have a limited amount of fire suppression equipment. This county organization is able to help private landowners with their woods fires on a local basis. Many landowners throughout the state own and maintain their own hand tools and mechanized equipment for fire suppression and have sufficient personnel to adequately handle their own wild fire problems.

In addition to the 11,175,000 acres mentioned above, the U. S. Forest Service protects 587,221 acres within National Forest boundaries. Other federal agencies own and protect approximately 58,100 acres in the state.

County Units:

Each county forest fire control organization is headed by the county ranger. Each county is divided into warden districts for which fire wardens are responsible. Suppression unit operators and towermen, along with the ranger and wardens, make up the personnel of a county unit. The number of wardens, tractor operators, and towermen varies with the size and forest acreage of the county and in some cases with particular problems which may exist. South Carolina's total county unit personnel consists of 46 rangers, 134 wardens, 68 tractor operators, and 138 towermen.

County Forestry Boards:

The State Forest Fire Protection Act of 1945 provided for a county forestry board consisting of five members to be appointed

by the Commission of Forestry upon the recommendation of the majority of the County Legislative Delegation. The individuals who serve on the forestry boards in each county are appointed for a five-year term. An annual meeting is held to discuss and review forest fire protection activities within the county. Board members are kept informed of the various activities of the Commission of Forestry and are contacted periodically in connection with the work program. Many of the accomplishments in forest fire control are attributed directly to the efforts and support of the individual board members throughout the state.

State Advisory Committee of County Forestry Boards:

The State Advisory Committee of County Forestry Boards, was organized and held its first meeting in 1952. It is composed of one delegate from each county board elected by the membership of the board or appointed by the board chairman. This state committee serves in an advisory capacity to the State Commission of Forestry in all phases of forestry activities, including forest fire control, forest management, reforestation, and information and education. The committee meets annually to discuss the proposed forestry program for the coming fiscal year and also consider the budget request which is submitted to the State Legislature. Individual committee members are responsible for familiarizing themselves with local forestry conditions and activities within their counties and making recommendations to the Commission of Forestry in an endeavor to further the overall forestry program in South Carolina.

State Forests and Parks:

The 30 state park areas and 4 state forests in South Carolina comprise approximately 172,127 acres. The individual park superintendents and state forest directors are responsible for the protection of timberland areas within their boundaries on a cooperative basis with the Branch of Forest Fire Control. Fire plans, which include recommendations for the adequate protection of these state-owned areas, have been prepared and furnished each superintendent.

Cooperative Agreements With U. S. Forest Service:

The Commission of Forestry and the U. S. Forest Service maintain a formal agreement to assist one another with the de-

tection and suppression of fires which occur along the immediate vicinity of the National Forest boundaries.

FIRE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Training:

In order to get the many and varied jobs in fire control accomplished efficiently and economically, a continuous training program must be carried on. Training is considered one of the most important fire control activities with special emphasis being given to local and on-the-job training. This training is tailored for the individual and the job for which he is responsible. Special group training is also carried on periodically covering such subjects as law enforcement, damage appraisal, large fire organization, and civil defense. Special training held during the 1961-62 year included a week-long law enforcement school.

Inspections:

Each year, complete fire control inspections are carried out in the counties of the state to discover and correct weak points in the fire control program. All phases of fire control activities are covered in these inspections which are conducted at least every other year in all counties.

Inspections are also constantly carried out on the fire control fleet of mechanized equipment. Emphasis is placed on preventive maintenance to keep the repair jobs small and repair costs to a minimum.

Numerous inspections are made on equipment during the year by traveling mechanics, district mechanics, and by the equipment operators themselves.

Fire Control Progress Checks:

From time to time in each district of the state, fire control progress checks are held. The purpose of these checks is to delve into each facet of the entire fire control program to determine what can be done to improve the over-all activities of the organization. These checks are carried out by the Central Office fire control staff in an endeavor to maintain a high degree of efficiency.

Law Enforcement:

The Commission continued to intensify the fire law enforcement program in an effort to reduce fire occurrence. Cooperation from the State Law Enforcement Division and local law enforcement agencies contributed materially to an effective law enforcement program during the year. A week-long law enforcement school was held in October at Florence. Trainees of this school were commissioned by the Governor as Forest Fire Investigators. Instruction at the school was provided by the Governor's office, Attorney General's office, the FBI, SLED, and Civil Defense. A total of 52 Investigators were commissioned in 1961-62.

There were a total of 347 prosecutions and 330 convictions obtained for violations of the various forest fire laws during the year. Of this number, 46 prosecutions and 44 convictions were for violation of the burning permit and/or notification laws; 266 prosecutions and 258 convictions were for violations of the careless and negligent law; and 35 of the prosecutions and 28 convictions were for the violation of the willful and malicious law.

The main causes of forest fires were smokers, 1,158 fires; careless brush and debris burning, 1,002 fires; and incendiary or deliberate burning, 755 fires. These three causes accounted for 2,915 of the 3,668 fires that burned during the year.

No new burning notification or permit laws were enacted this year. Counties with the permit law statutes are Chesterfield, Aiken, Orangeburg, Georgetown, Charleston, Greenville, Clarendon, Marlboro, Williamsburg, and Horry. Counties with notification laws include Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper.

Fire Plans:

All county unit organizations are furnished a detailed forest fire control plan which outlines procedures for the control and operation of fire suppression activities. The plans are kept revised to conform with current conditions and operating procedures.

In addition to the unit plans furnished each county organization, a number of similar plans have been prepared for various landowners throughout the state who desire to maintain adequate fire protection on their timberland holdings.

Legislative Forestry Study Committee:

The 1955 session of the General Assembly provided for the appointment of a Legislative Forestry Study Committee which has been continued through the years. This committee, which originally was designed to study forest fire conditions in the state, has been expanded to cover the entire field of forestry. Each year, the committee schedules a series of meetings and hearings and formulates many recommendations which are consolidated in an annual report to the General Assembly. The General Assembly extended the Legislative Forestry Study Committee for the fiscal year 1962-63.

Southern States Forest Fire Control Conference:

The twenty-third Southern States Forest Fire Control Conference was held in Panama City, Florida, in May of 1962. These annual meetings are designed to promote the efficiency of forest fire control work.

Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission:

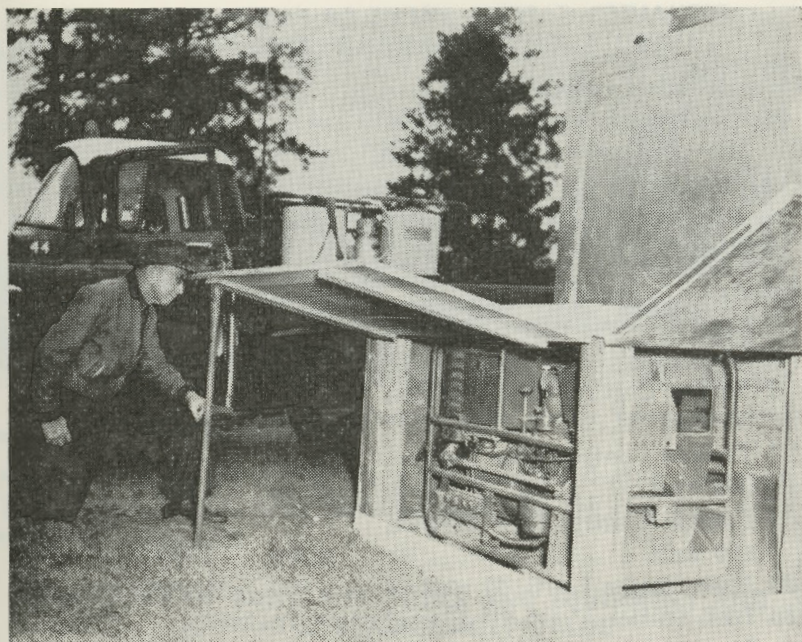
The ten Southeastern States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia make up the Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission.

The membership of this Commission from each state is comprised of a Compact Administrator (the State Forester) and a four-member advisory committee. The South Carolina membership includes Senator L. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County, Representative Charles G. Garrett of Greenville County, Messrs. W. L. Rhodes of Hampton County, and R. R. Rigby of Columbia.

The governing body of the Compact Commission is a five-man executive committee headed by a chairman. The chairman is selected by the Commission at its annual meeting.

Civil Defense:

The Commission of Forestry cooperates with State Civil Defense in relaying messages to and from State Civil Defense Headquarters and local civil defense chairman. This cooperative assistance is rendered during any emergency or disaster which may hit the state. The Commission also participates in civil defense alerts which may be scheduled from time to time. All



Forty-four emergency electric power units, located strategically throughout the state, serve as a substantial cooperative contribution to the Civil Defense effort within our state.

messages are relayed over the Commission's two-way radio network by members of the central fire control office, district offices, and county personnel.

IMPROVEMENTS, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Lookout Towers:

The Commission of Forestry operates 138 forest fire lookout towers in the state. In addition to the state-operated towers, the U. S. Forest Service owns and operates a number of lookout units on the Sumter and Francis Marion National Forests. All tower-men, both state and federal, cooperate in spotting and locating fires which occur within their visual range.

Tower Unit Buildings:

During the 1961-62 fiscal year, no major improvements were installed at the tower sites. Routine maintenance jobs were carried out at all towers during the year.

**ESTIMATED CAPITAL VALUE OF FIRE PROTECTION
IMPROVEMENTS (Based on Replacement Value)**

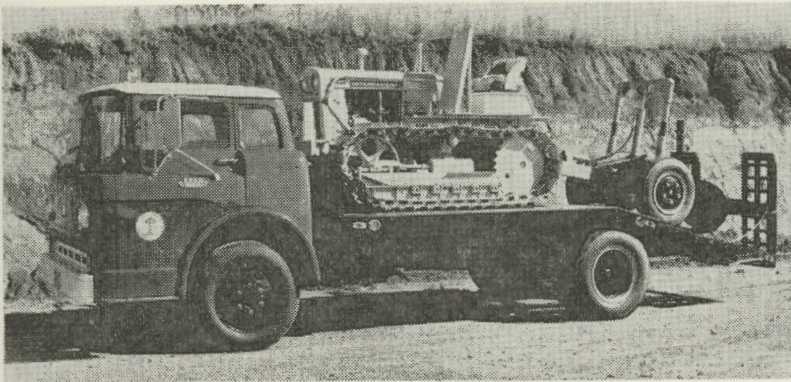
135 Lookout Tower Units	\$2,947,503
46 Fire Danger Measurement Stations	3,450
250 Miles Telephone Line	75,000
Central Radio Shop and Map Laboratory	25,000
Central Repair Shop and Warehouse System	286,480
6 District Repair Shops	30,000

Radio:

7 Remote Control Base Stations, 60 watt	@	\$ 1,200	\$ 8,400
2 Remote Control Base Stations, 60 watt	@	1,800	3,600
1 Remote Control Base Station, 250 watt	@	3,600	3,600
1 Remote Control Base Station, 100 watt	@	2,000	2,000
26 Base Station Units, 50 watt @		900	23,400
155 Base Station Units, 10, 25, and 30 watt	@	535	82,925
250 Mobile Units (Single Chan- nel) in Trucks and Cars ...	@	550	137,500
46 Mobile Units on Tractors ...	@	650	29,900
6 Mobile Units (Dual Channel)	@	625	3,750
12 Mobile Units (Dual Channel)	@	900	10,800
5 Portable Units	@	400	2,000
15 Special Radio Control Units for Wardens	@	135	2,025
90 Auxiliary Receivers (in War- dens' Homes)	@	250	22,500
			<hr/> 332,400
TOTAL			<hr/> \$3,699,833

Equipment:

During the fiscal year, no additional fire suppression units were purchased. Thirteen new ranger pickup trucks were purchased as replacements for old, worn-out units. Eight medium tractor suppression units were replaced with new crawler-type tractors,



Eight new crawler-type tractor replacements improve the fire fighting capabilities of the Commission's field forces.

and six new transport trucks were replaced during the year. Two station wagons were replaced with new vehicles for use by traveling mechanics.

INVENTORY OF BASIC FIRE TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT AND ESTIMATED REPLACEMENT VALUE

June 30, 1962

2,361	Back Pack Pumps	\$ 41,500
5,014	Fire Rakes	17,220
2,669	Fire Swatters	10,656
373	Backfire Torches	7,600
10	Heavy Suppression Tractor-Plow Units w/Transports	228,000
3	Heavy Dozers	80,000
1	Medium Suppression Tractor-Plow Unit w/Transport	20,800
69	Light Tractor-Plow Units w/Transports	520,950
1	Heavy Lowboy Truck-Transport	10,000
45	Ranger Pickup Trucks	78,750
1	1/4-Ton Jeep	2,250
7	Sedan Delivery Trucks	14,000
3	2-Ton Stakebody Trucks	7,650
16	1/2-Ton Pickup Trucks	28,000
1	Mobile Field Headquarters Unit	3,200
1	Field Kitchen w/Power Supply Trailer and Water Truck	14,000
1	Supply Van	2,500
TOTAL		\$1,087,076

Equipment Maintenance Shop:

The Fire Control Branch operates a Central Repair Shop at Sumter where heavy and specialized repairs are made to all fire control equipment. Three traveling mechanics, headquartered at the Sumter Shop, make periodic inspections in the field of all trucks and tractors. At the time of the inspection, the mechanics, assisted by the vehicle operator and the district mechanic, make such repairs as they are equipped to handle. During the year, the traveling mechanics made 984 complete field inspections of equipment and conducted 1,276 field repair jobs.

Central Shop personnel at Sumter made many repairs to automotive equipment owned by the Commission and manufactured many items necessary for field use. Some of the work handled by the mechanical force is listed below.

Major repairs were made to 42 light tractors, 15 heavy tractors, 54 light trucks, 30 heavy trucks, 8 light plows, 3 heavy plows, 2 light trailers, and 6 heavy trailers. Minor repairs were made to 3 light tractors, 4 heavy tractors, 7 light trucks, and 2 heavy trucks.

In addition to repair work, many items were manufactured at the Central Shop. Work done included modifying or building equipment bodies, making booster tanks, radio boxes, and equipment racks. Repairing and putting into service surplus equipment is also done at the Central Repair Shop.

District Repair Shops:

During the fiscal year, equipment maintenance shops were in operation at each of the seven district headquarters. These facilities are used for warehousing certain materials and supplies necessary for the efficient operation of each of the forestry districts and by the mechanic-heavy unit operators who, in addition to operating the heavy suppression units, are responsible for maintenance of all mechanized equipment in the district. The traveling mechanics who operate from the Central Repair Shop at Sumter also use the shops in assisting the local mechanics to more effectively keep all motorized equipment in good operating condition at all times and to make any necessary repairs which may be needed locally.

Columbia Radio Repair Shop:

During the summer and fall of 1958, a new Central Radio Communications Maintenance and Repair Shop was erected at 241 Catawba Avenue in Columbia. This building is being used as a central headquarters for all radio communications installations, maintenance, and repairs for the entire state. This Central Radio Shop coordinates the activities of all district radio technicians who are assigned to district repair shops in the various forest service districts.

Fire Control Maps:

A new map laboratory was installed in one section of the Central Radio Repair Shop during fiscal year 1958-59. This laboratory, complete with drafting room and map-making equipment and facilities, is being used to produce all forest fire control maps which are needed by district and county unit personnel in carrying out fire protection activities within the state.

Radio:

The program of dual channeling all radio equipment in 5 districts was completed in Florence and Orangeburg Districts. The channels assigned to these two districts are 159.450 Mc. and the original 159.270 Mc.

This same dual-channel conversion is now in progress in Kingstree and Newberry Districts on 159.375 Mc. and 159.270 Mc.

Use of this additional channel has greatly reduced the radio interference between districts and affords much more reliable communications.

A seventh district radio technician was employed and will be designated as the Newberry District Technician.

Use of Aircraft in Fire Control:

Radio-equipped planes are used on a contract basis when necessary to supplement the lookout towers. During periods of low visibility, towers cannot adequately cover their area of responsibility and, without the use of airplanes, many fires would occur and burn for a long period of time undetected before being discovered and reported to the fire control organization. Whenever large fires occur, planes are also used to direct the actions of the ground suppression forces. During periods of high fire occur-



Installing 2-way radios on new suppression units and keeping the older equipment "talking" is a major maintenance and repairs program. More than 190 base radio units and more than 300 mobile radio units keep seven radio technicians quite busy.

rence, air observers direct fire control personnel to those fires which need greatest attention and assist them in organizing their plans of attack.

Fire Danger Measurement:

Fire danger measurement stations are located in each county of the state. Readings are taken at these stations twice daily and the

information is disseminated to all fire control personnel to keep them informed of current degrees of fire danger. Fire control personnel use this information to determine the probability of fire occurrence and also the expected rate of spread in the event fires occur. Accordingly, personnel are better able to plan their daily work activities. Class fire days are rated from 1 to 5, with 1 the lowest and 5 representing the highest degree of fire danger. During the past fiscal year, average records for the state indicate the following number of class fire days for each of the 5 major ratings: 186 Class No. 1 days; 102 Class No. 2 days; 60 Class No. 3 days; 15 Class No. 4 days; and 2 Class No. 5 days.

Legal Fires:

Legal fires are all forest fires which are previously authorized by the landowner and started by him or his authorized agent and which burn entirely upon his land. A total of 5,008 fires which burned 254,362 acres were conducted by individual landowners during the year and recorded by county unit personnel. 450 fires burning some 81,641 acres were conducted for hazard reduction purposes; 219 fires which burned 47,467 acres were handled on hunting preserves for the purpose of improving woodland conditions for hunting and the management of game. Burnings conducted to rid timber areas of accumulated debris and rubbish accounted for 1,733 fires which burned 14,462 acres. Burning of timberland areas for grazing purposes accounted for 176 fires which burned 10,956 acres. 2,430 fires burning 99,836 acres were conducted for miscellaneous purposes such as the destruction of insects, varmints, etc.

FOREST FIRE SUMMARY

A total of 3,668 forest fires burned 35,795 acres in South Carolina during the 1961-62 fiscal year. The 1961-62 fire season represented 1,108 fewer fires than during the previous year. The worst months for fires were December, February, March, and April. The total acreage burned during 1961-62 was 0.32% of the total woodland under protection in South Carolina. The average area burned per fire in the state was 9.8 acres.

Counties which were hard hit by high fire occurrence and acreage burned were Berkeley which had 216 fires burning 3,238.2 acres; Dorchester, 101 fires which burned 2,656.0 acres; Jasper,

106 fires, 2,610.0 acres; Orangeburg, 173 fires, 2,420.7 acres; and Williamsburg, 171 fires, 2,471.2 acres.

Counties with light occurrence and acreage burned included Calhoun with 10 fires burning 104.7 acres; Abbeville, 16 fires, 103.3 acres; Bamberg, 17 fires, 78.4 acres; Newberry, 21 fires, 70.6 acres; McCormick, 23 fires, 62.0 acres; Saluda, 22 fires, 52.8 acres; and Cherokee, 23 fires, 68.0 acres.

Leading causes of forest fires in the state were smokers, debris burning, incendiary, and miscellaneous. Smokers accounted for 31.6% of all fires in South Carolina during the 1961-62 year; debris burning was responsible for 27.3%; incendiary fires for 20.6%; and miscellaneous for 11.7%. Number of fires by causes was smokers 1,158 fires, debris burning 1,002 fires, incendiary 755 fires, and miscellaneous 430 fires.

Recorded precipitation in South Carolina during fiscal year 1961-62 was approximately 4 inches less than the previous fiscal year. The 51.27 inches of rainfall which was recorded at the 46 fire danger measurement stations in the state represents a departure from normal of 2.44 inches above the long-time average. The average amount of rainfall experienced over the state and the departure from normal by months is shown below:

Month	Amount Rainfall (Inches)	Departure from Normal (Inches)
July, 1961	5.36	— 0.41
August, 1961	8.30	+ 2.64
September, 1961	2.31	— 1.72
October, 1961	0.63	— 2.18
November, 1961	2.40	— 0.51
December, 1961	4.78	+ 0.61
January, 1962	5.50	+ 1.73
February, 1962	4.05	+ 0.24
March, 1962	5.51	+ 0.97
April, 1962	3.69	— 0.08
May, 1962	2.00	— 1.48
June, 1962	6.74	+ 2.63
TOTAL	51.27	+ 2.44

A five-year summary of precipitation by fiscal years is shown below:

Year	Amount Rainfall (Inches)	Departure from Normal (Inches)
1957-58	55.18	+ 7.93
1958-59	47.03	— 1.80
1959-60	64.29	+15.46
1960-61	55.00	+ 6.17
1961-62	51.27	+ 2.44
Average	54.55	

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

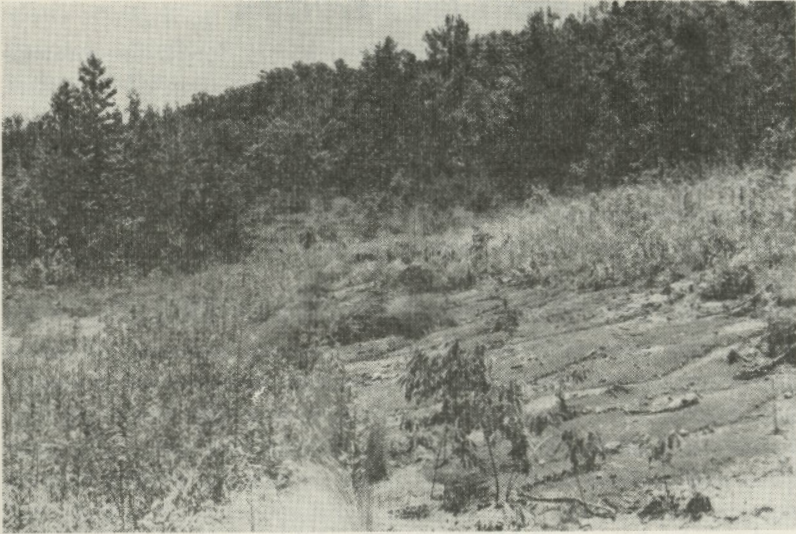
There are five acres of forest land in South Carolina for every man, woman and child, or a value of nearly \$500 each year to each family in South Carolina. This adds up to nearly 12 million acres of forest land and an annual return of more than a third of a billion dollars in the growing, harvesting, manufacturing, and sale of forest products.

There is a continuing need for stepped-up activities in forest conservation and development to make each acre of forest land produce the maximum amount of wood fiber, as well as provide the necessary recreation facilities to our ever-increasing population. The part that our woodlands play in the supply of good and plentiful water for both home and industrial use is also becoming increasingly important.

A good, sound forest conservation program involves not only trees but people as well. The success of the Commission's forest conservation activities depends upon an adequately informed public, and involves many people and many different activities.

The Commission functions on the premise that every member of its organization has a part in the educational program. Personnel of the Commission reach out in the educational program through press releases, photographs, pamphlets, talks, field demonstrations, films, radio and television programs. Through these media South Carolinians are made aware of the problems that face our state in the maintenance of our state parks that serve millions every year, and the conservation of our natural resources that make possible a livelihood for thousands and comforts and necessities for all.

The Commission's educational program is geared to the fact that every South Carolinian has a stake and a responsibility not only in the present but also in the future of the state parks and forests of South Carolina. It is a fact that the forests of South Carolina support the state's third largest industry. It is also a fact, though, that the state's woodlands are producing at less than half of their potential capacity. When the landowners and people of our state realize the potential value of woodland production and apply practical methods of conservation and wise use, the



In South Carolina more than five million acres of idle or unproductive land, in both large and small tracts, should be planted to trees.

amount of timber available for commercial use can be more than doubled.

The aim of the Commission's information and education program is to get forestry and state park information to the people of South Carolina so that the problems confronting us may be solved. Information and education efforts are keyed to the following points:

1. Forest Fire Protection

More than 3,700 illegal woods fires occur annually in South Carolina, with 99 per cent being caused by people.

2. Unwise cutting practices mean low production and inferior forest products.

3. Trees should be planted on more than five million acres of idle or unproductive land.

4. Improvement of the quality of many existing stands of timber throughout the state by the removal of inferior species as well as low grade and poor-quality trees.

5. Full appreciation should be developed in the use, protection, and support of South Carolina's state park program to serve the recreational needs of the people of South Carolina.

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

A realistic localized approach to teaching forest fire prevention is used by personnel of the State Commission of Forestry. Particular emphasis is given the damage caused by the average slow-burning quiet fire that so many South Carolinians are accustomed to seeing, with the spotlight on the loss of little trees as these fires sweep through our woodlands. Attention is drawn to the protection of little trees as the key to adequate stocking of our woodlands in the future.

A serious effort is made to reach every man, woman, and child within the state of South Carolina through personal contacts; posters and publications available through the national Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign and the Southern Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign; and illustrated talks and motion picture showings in community meetings, in private homes, civic club meetings, and school rooms. Wall and pocket calendars, roadside signs and exhibits, and other materials produced by the Commission, broaden the means of bringing the conservation message to each and every citizen in the state.

COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

The message of the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign, with the support of the media of public information reaches in one way or another nearly every man, woman, and child within the state. This national program, featuring Smokey Bear, is guided by The Advertising Council, a non-profit organization, in cooperation with the State Foresters and the U. S. Forest Service. The program is backed by American business as a public service campaign. The advertising agency, Foote, Cone and Belding, of Los Angeles, California, volunteers time and services free of charge in preparing materials to make the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign one of the nation's most outstanding public service campaigns. Smokey Bear's campaign in South Carolina is supported by a wide variety of materials including posters, booklets, bookmarks, newspaper ads, radio platters, TV spots, films, and other materials to bring forest fire prevention information and reminders to men, women, and children.

A number of products licensed to use the Smokey Bear symbol, and carrying a forest fire prevention message provide additional

ways of reaching people with fire prevention reminders. Among the items produced under license are: Smokey Bear pocket flashlights, wallets, moccasins, T-shirts, scarfs, fishing tackle, archery sets, cigarette snuffers, belts, figurines, salt and pepper shakers, handkerchiefs, balloons, coloring books, comic books, story books, bubble bath, calendars, candies and cookies, charcoal picnic grills, hats, dungarees, jigsaw puzzles, Smokey Bear dolls, and other items.

SOUTHERN COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

Feeling the need for a more local slant than some of the published materials in the national campaign can provide, the states and the U. S. Forest Service in the Southern region have continued to cooperate in the production of forest fire prevention materials with a Southern flavor. State Forester Flory is a member of the committee guiding the development of this program. The fourth year's operation of the Southern program saw continued production of recorded radio spots, a series of TV spots, news ads, and a poster, all of which are currently being distributed. The Southern materials supplement the national materials to intensify and strengthen forest fire prevention efforts in South Carolina.

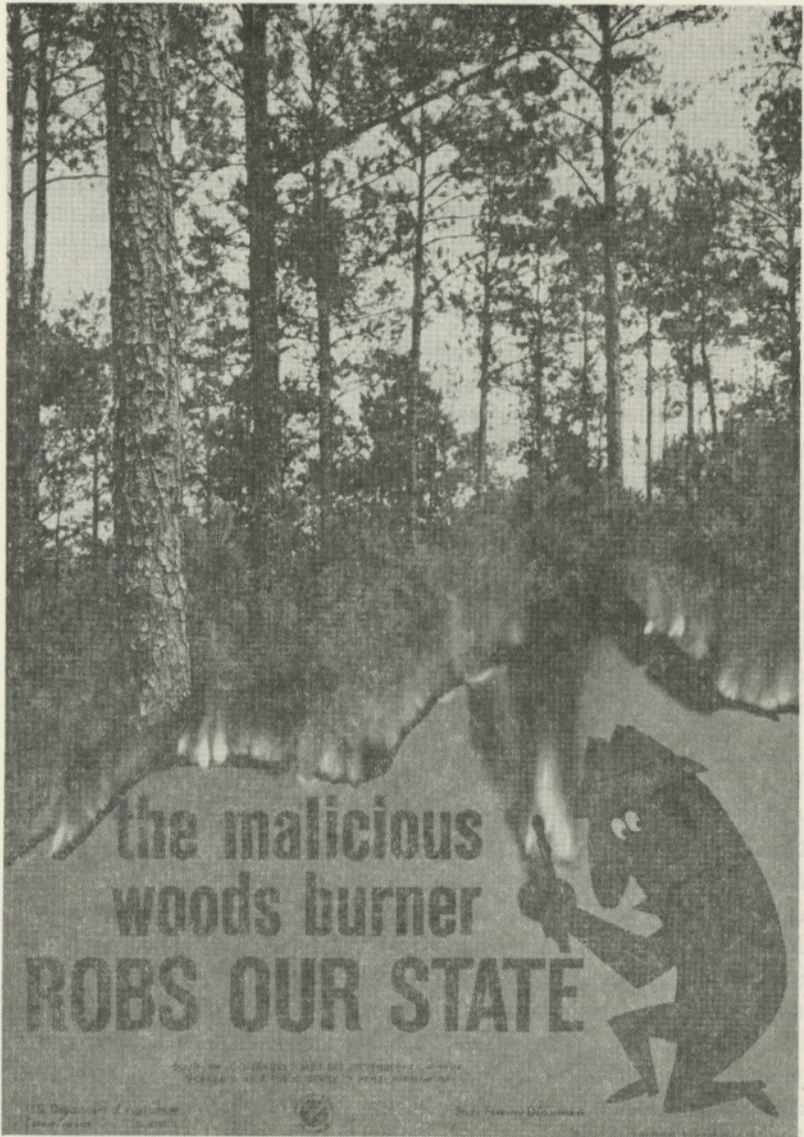
FOREST FIRE RECORD

The branch of Information and Education continued to keep the press and public informed as to the forest fire situation throughout the state, stressing the need for particular care during the critical dry and windy months of January, February, March, and April. This information is made available by articles and photographs for newspapers, and motion picture footage for television use, for example.

The continuing occurrence of intentionally set fires during the year points up the urgent need for an intensified program of child and adult education as well as the need for a strengthened law enforcement program.

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

School children throughout the state received basic information on forestry and forest fire prevention from foresters, rangers, and wardens of the Commission of Forestry. Some 1,022 pro-



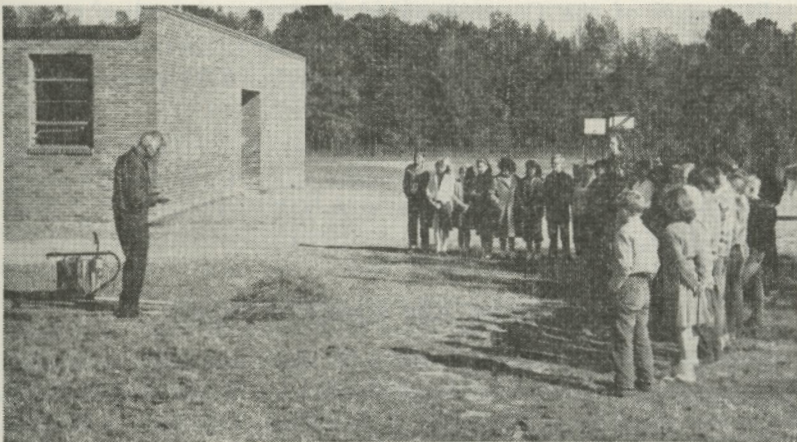
The Southern Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign aims much of its material at a key problem in the South—Incendiarism.

grams were held in the fifth and sixth grades where either school-yard demonstrations of fire control equipment and suppression techniques, or color slides were shown to help bring the conservation story to the classroom. In these two grades alone, 47,366 school children were given basic information concerning the conservation of our forest resources. Similar demonstrations and slides programs were held in vocational agriculture classes in each county.

In addition to the slide programs and demonstrations mentioned above, all third grade children throughout the state (more than 70,000) received a copy of the booklet "Smokey Bear's Story of the Forest." An equal number of second grade students received coloring sheets with forest fire prevention and conservation messages. Over 65,000 fourth graders received a color comic book entitled "The True Story of Smokey the Bear."

Many forestry movies were also shown in school auditoriums which brought conservation information to students of all grade levels.

The Commission's school programs are designed to build a stronger and more appreciative community of the future by giving basic instruction and information to children on the value of our woodlands and the care needed to make them produce and contribute to an economically prosperous future.



A warden demonstrates simple fire suppression methods before a fifth grade class as part of the Commission's educational program.

FORESTRY DEMONSTRATIONS

During the year 1,538 persons attended 83 demonstrations conducted by personnel of the Commission of Forestry. These demonstrations covered forest fire protection, correct cutting methods, utilization of forest products, reforestation, control of undesirable species and timber stand improvement.

In most cases demonstrations were held in cooperation with foresters of various companies, the Clemson College Extension Service, and other groups and organizations.

CONSERVATION WEEK AND ARBOR DAY

Many people, agencies and organizations cooperated to make the observance of 1961 Arbor Day and Conservation Week a success. South Carolina Law designates the first Friday in December as Arbor Day, and the week in which Arbor Day falls is observed as Conservation Week. The State Commission of Forestry, Garden Clubs, Federated Women's Clubs, educators, schools, churches, civic and patriotic organizations, newspapers, radio and television stations and others cooperate in placing the challenge of conservation before the people of South Carolina.

As in past years, 55,000 copies of a special folder were printed and distributed to schools and other interested groups to assist them in planning programs and observances for Arbor Day and Conservation Week.

Personnel of the Commission of Forestry and other groups gave numerous talks at meetings held during Conservation Week. Many of the Conservation Week and Arbor Day programs include tree planting exercises.

A total of 389 Conservation Week and Arbor Day programs were reported, with 45,051 persons attending. Undoubtedly many other programs were held which were not reported to the Forestry Commission.

FIRE PREVENTION ROADSIDE SIGNS

Roadside signs continued to carry the three messages in the following sequence: USE YOUR ASH TRAY—HELP PREVENT WOODS FIRES — PROTECT LITTLE TREES — KEEP SOUTH CAROLINA GREEN. First erected in February 1953, the fire prevention roadside signs appear on highways throughout

the state. The Commission hopes to be able to intensify this project from year to year by providing additional signs where thousands of motorists will see these forest fire prevention reminders as they travel the highways.

MOTION PICTURES

Motion pictures are a valuable aid in teaching conservation, and films are often used to supplement talks. Each district office is equipped with a motion picture outfit complete with screen and sound apparatus. This equipment is used for forestry motion picture showings in every county of the state.

Films on forest fire control, forest management, reforestation and other forestry subjects are shown to school groups, church gatherings, civic clubs, community organizations, woodland owners, fire control training groups, and others.

In many cases films are loaned for showing by schools, clubs, and other groups that have motion picture projectors.

During the year 53,179 people saw motion pictures on forestry at 564 showings.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE SCHOOL FORESTRY PROGRAM

Since 1930, when forestry was added as a course of study in vocational agriculture classes in South Carolina, the Vocational Agriculture staff of the State Department of Education and the State Commission of Forestry have worked very closely in emphasizing the importance of the conservation of our forest resources to the future farmers of the state.

School forests are excellent aids in teaching forestry. They are "outdoor classrooms" where boys learn by doing. The students actually plow firebreaks—they protect their forest from fire. They set up thinned and unthinned plots and compare growth. They learn tree selection—which trees to cut, which to leave. They learn to plant forest tree seedlings—they put idle acres to work. This practical experience does not stop with work on the school forest or with the student. Often he takes the information home to his family and neighbors and they in turn learn forestry from him. Many students have home forestry projects. They plow firebreaks, plant seedlings, thin crowded stands, or do other forestry work on their own land. This tends to make them as well as all members of their families conservation-minded.

Many schools do not have school forests, but some forestry work is carried on by all vocational agriculture classes. Com-

mission Foresters and Rangers are available to assist vocational agriculture classes with talks, demonstrations, and field work on forestry, and also provide filmstrips, motion picture films, booklets, posters, and other aids for teaching forestry.

The Forestry Commission sponsors an annual FFA and NFA Chapter Forestry Contest, in cooperation with the Vocational Agriculture supervisory staff of the State Department of Education. For the 1961-62 school year awards were presented to the winning FFA and NFA Chapters in each Vocational Agriculture District as Follows:

DISTRICT I

- (1) Cleveland FFA Chapter
- (2) Pendleton FFA Chapter

DISTRICT II

- (1) Fort Mill FFA Chapter
- (2) Jonesville FFA Chapter

DISTRICT III

- (1) Strom Thurmond FFA Chapter
- (2) Midway FFA Chapter

DISTRICT IV

- (1) Walterboro FFA Chapter
- (2) Ridgeland FFA Chapter

DISTRICT V

- (1) McBee FFA Chapter
- (2) St. Johns FFA Chapter

DISTRICT VI

- (1) Andrews FFA Chapter
- (2) Wampee-Little River FFA Chapter

DISTRICT I

- (1) Mims NFA Chapter
- (2) Bryson NFA Chapter

DISTRICT III

- (1) Bethel NFA Chapter
- (2) Riverside NFA Chapter

DISTRICT IV

- (1) George Washington Carver NFA Chapter

DISTRICT VI

- (1) Whittemore NFA Chapter
- (2) Tomlinson NFA Chapter

RESOURCE-USE EDUCATION

To stimulate the teaching of conservation at various grade levels in the schools of the state three workshops were held for elementary and high school teachers during the year. Commission personnel provided instruction in forestry and the use of state park facilities in resource-use education workshops held at the University of South Carolina and at Columbia College.

In addition to the workshops mentioned above, forestry and state park personnel worked with many schools and classes during the year in carrying out projects and instruction in the field of conservation. Particular emphasis was again placed on state park trails as effective "outdoor classrooms."

The resource-use education movement has stimulated interest in the out-of-doors as an aid to effective teaching, and provides an excellent opportunity for teaching conservation concepts.

The S. C. State Commission of Forestry continued its cooperation with the South Carolina Advisory Council on Conservation Education, composed of representatives of conservation agencies and groups, State Department of Education, teachers and others.

TALKS

Personnel of the State Commission of Forestry give talks about forestry and state parks before many groups. The use of color slides with many of the talks helps make them much more interesting and more effective.

During the year a total of 325 talks were made by Commission personnel to 11,924 people. Garden clubs, church groups, school groups, civic and other organizations were among those requesting talks.

Person-to-person talks with landowners and others continued to be one of the main ways Commission personnel pass along information on forestry and state park matters to South Carolinians. As one example of the number of people reached, during the past year 18,048 persons visited Commission fire towers, where the work of detecting, reporting, dispatching, fighting, and preventing fires was usually explained or demonstrated.



By popular demand, SMOKEY AND HIS FRIENDS returned to South Carolina during fair season. The special fully animated exhibit, a part of the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign, was used in Florence, Spartanburg, and Columbia.

EXHIBITS

The Forestry Commission welcomes the opportunity to place exhibits in fairs and other places where educational forestry and state park displays are requested. Exhibits provide an excellent means of placing forestry and state park information before the people.

Throughout South Carolina personnel of the Commission of Forestry placed exhibits at 85 locations which were seen by an estimated 1,059,765 citizens of the state.

The following is a record of where forestry and state park exhibits were displayed:

- (1) Whitman NPA Chapter
- (2) Tushnet NPA Chapter

Exhibits at State and County Fairs

Location of Exhibit— County Fair	Type of Exhibit	Est. Attend.
Greenville	Judge Smokey Diorama	38,500
Greenwood	Smokey's Commandments	45,000
Pickens	Judge Smokey Diorama	4,340
Anderson	Planting Diorama	60,000
Anderson (N)	Planting Diorama	20,000
Florence	Smokey and His Friends	140,000
Chester	Judge Smokey Diorama	4,500
Camden	Forest Values	10,000
Newberry	Smokey's Commandments	24,000
Orangeburg	Planting Diorama	15,000
Spartanburg	Smokey and His Friends	48,000
Sumter	Commercial Woods of S. C.	20,000
Marion	Judge Smokey Diorama	7,500
Pageland	Planting Diorama	6,000
Laurens	Judge Smokey Diorama	26,000
Union	Judge Smokey Diorama	30,000
Beaufort	Judge Smokey Diorama	20,000
Berkeley	Smokey's Commandments	800
Lancaster	Common Trees of S. C.	10,000
Dillon	Commercial Woods of S. C.	5,000
Rock Hill	Planting Diorama	25,000
Bishopville	Judge Smokey Diorama	6,000
McCormick	Planting Diorama	3,000
Abbeville	Judge Smokey	6,300
Chester (N)	Commercial Woods of S. C.	2,500
Loris	Commercial Woods of S. C.	2,000
TOTAL		579,440

State Fairs

Columbia	Smokey Bear and His Friends	150,000
Columbia (N)	Smokey Bear and His Friends	95,000
TOTAL		245,000

Exhibits, Floats and Displays for Special Events

(Other than County or State Fairs)

Columbia (Statewide Conference for School Guidance Counselors) Automatic Slide Projector "Forestry as a Career"	300
Pageland (Chamber of Commerce) Watermelon Festival Parade—Smokey Bear with Ranger's Truck	2,600
Columbia (Shandon Methodist Church)—Field trip	75
Bennettsville (Marlboro Co-op Fair)—Commercial Woods of S. C.	3,000
Darlington (Pee Dee Co-op Fair)—Fire Control and Management	5,000
Marion (Marion Co-op Fair)—Fire Control and Management	2,000
Conway (Horry Co-op Fair)—Forest Planting and Fire Control	10,000
Georgetown (Pleasant Hill Community Fair)—Fire Control and Management	1,000
Greenville (Flower Show—Memorial Auditorium)—Smokey's Commandments	1,200
North (North Garden Club)—Conservation display	500
Hampton (Hampton County's 20th Annual Watermelon Festival) Parade—Smokey Bear with Ranger's truck	10,000
Manning (Manning Flower Show)—Smokey's Commandments	500
Columbia (Camping Show)—Enjoy Camping in Your State Parks	1,000
Lancaster (Public Library)—Native Trees of Lancaster County	5,000
Columbia (Fire Prevention Parade)—Medium Unit with Smokey Bear	50,000
Shaw Air Force Base (Fire Prevention Parade)—Ranger's Truck with Smokey Bear ..	10,000
Bishopville (Lee County Court House)—Insect and Disease Exhibit	5,000
St. Matthews (REA Fair)—Forest Management	3,000
Hillcrest School Fair—Forest Management	4,500
Gaffney (Bank of Gaffney)—Forest Management	2,000
Charleston (County Ranger's Office)—Insect Display	1,000
Florence (Fire Prevention Parade)—Smokey Bear with Ranger's Truck	2,000
Lake City (Fire Prevention Parade)—Smokey Bear with Ranger's Truck	2,000
Dillon (Shriner's Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	10,000
Hampton (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	7,000
Newberry (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	10,000
Allendale (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	3,000
Walterboro (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear with Ranger's Truck	2,500
Saluda (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	1,200
Hardoeville (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	3,500
Holly Hill (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	3,000
Aiken (School Program)—Large Smokey Costume	1,000
Barnwell (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	5,000
Bamberg (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	3,500
Branchville (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	1,000
Edgefield (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	6,000
Lexington (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	2,500
Dillon (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	5,000
Loris (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	9,000
Latta (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	2,500
Marion (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	10,000
Aynor (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	2,500
Bowman (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	1,500
Branchville (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	3,500
Pelion (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	1,000
Aiken (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	2,000
Swansea (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	500
Cheraw (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	10,000
New Ellenton (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	500
Kingstree (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	800
Williston (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	1,000
Summerton (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	300
Bath—Langley (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	1,000
Manning (Clarendon Azalea Show)—Management	750
Pond Branch (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	500
St. Matthews (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	2,000
Olar (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Bear on Float	1,000
Total	236,325
GRAND TOTAL	1,069,765

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television stations in South Carolina cooperate generously with the Commission by providing air time for many programs on forest fire prevention and other phases of forestry, and on the educational and recreational facilities of South Carolina's state parks.

Several districts have regularly scheduled programs on various radio stations.

A number of television programs were presented on forest fire prevention and other forestry information. Records show that a total of 411 radio and TV programs on state parks and forestry were presented during the year. This number does not include the many hundreds of recorded programs and film spots carried by radio and television stations, as made available through the National and Southern Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaigns, and spot announcement material prepared by the Commission of Forestry for special use during periods of high fire danger.

TRAINING

The Commission continually strives to improve its educational techniques and methods. A good training program makes more effective and interesting every news release, every program, talk, and slide lecture used to promote better conservation practices throughout the state.

NEWS RELEASES AND ARTICLES

Newspapers provide opportunities to present the conservation education program of the Commission and excellent press coverage helped place forestry and state parks news before the people regularly.

During the year Commission personnel prepared 665 news articles. This is not a complete picture of the news coverage that the Commission received during the year. Many times, such as during serious fire situations, news items are given orally to individual papers and to the wire services.

In addition to news releases, a number of feature articles on state parks and forestry were prepared. Photographs or prepared mats illustrating the story were often included with the feature.

Commission personnel in every county of the state prepare news articles. In this way, news is localized.

BOYS' FORESTRY CAMP

The fifteenth Boys' Forestry Camp was held at Camp Forest, Cheraw State Park, during the year. Ninety-two young men representing every county in the state attended the week-long camp. One boy from each county was selected by each county ranger from postal cards written by boys interested in attending the camp.

On invitation of the Commission, 24 FFA boys were selected by the Vocational Agriculture staff of the State Department of Education, on the basis of forestry activities in FFA chapters in the state. In the same manner 24 boys were selected by the Clemson College Extension Service for forestry activities in the 4-H Clubs.

An interesting program of study and recreation characterized this method of teaching conservation to the youth of South Carolina. Studies included forest management and planting techniques, forest fire prevention and control, better utilization of wood on the farm as well as recreational opportunities offered by state parks.

PUBLICATIONS

The State Commission of Forestry utilizes a wide variety of publications in carrying out its information and education program. One important function of printed materials is to provide detailed information to those who request forestry and state park information.

Over the years the Commission has published a number of booklets, folders, leaflets, and other materials. The Commission also distributes materials published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Clemson College Extension service, American Forest Products Industries, Inc., the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign, various forest industry companies and associations, and other organizations, groups, and agencies which published material that is useful and applicable in South Carolina. The use of such material minimizes the need for printing special publications in many cases.

Also, Commission personnel often prepare articles for forestry magazines and other types of periodicals. This gives forestry and state park information widespread distribution at little or no cost to the Commission. In some cases reprints of published articles are purchased to provide for additional distribution.

SIGN AND WOODWORKING SHOP

The Commission's sign and woodworking shop produces signs, exhibits, and other cabinet and carpentry work. The distinctive routed letter signs identify the various forestry and state park installations with the Commission of Forestry. The Commission's exhibits constructed in the shop helped to bring forestry and state park information to many people during the year.

SOUTH CAROLINA TREE FARM SYSTEM

The South Carolina Tree Farm program gives public recognition to private timberland owners who are doing outstanding jobs in managing their forest lands, thereby encouraging others to do likewise. The basic aim of the Tree Farm program is to place more woodland under good forest management practices that will bring continuing benefits to the owner and produce more and better forest products and services.

To become a Tree Farmer a landowner must demonstrate both the desire and ability to protect his trees from fire, insects, disease, and destructive grazing. In addition, he must apply sound cutting practices to improve the growth of the timber stand. Forestry measures designed to insure the growing and harvesting of repeated tree crops must be followed, including measures to assure satisfactory reproduction, either from natural seeding or planting.

Before a woodland may be certified as a Tree Farm it must be inspected by a qualified forester who submits an Inspection Record for consideration by the State Tree Farm Committee. When a property is approved as a Tree Farm the owner is given a certificate and a diamond-shaped green and white sign denoting his membership in the Tree Farm System. It is hoped that his neighbors and others who see the sign and the good forestry practices will come to better understand forest values and forestry practices. Tree Farms are also effective places to hold demonstrations on various phases of forestry.

The South Carolina Tree Farm System is sponsored by the S. C. Forest Industries Committee, which is the state representative of American Forest Products Industries, Inc., the national sponsor. A Tree Farm Committee, appointed by the chairman of the S. C. Forest Industries Committee, administers the program. The members of the S. C. Tree Farm Committee during the year were:

Chairman—

H. F. Lathrop, Lightsey Brothers, Miley

Members—

Harvey Rhettberg, Poinsett Lumber & Mfg. Co., Pickens
 T. M. Folger, Taylor-Colquitt Company, Spartanburg
 Charles H. Flory, State Forester, Columbia
 George B. Nutt, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson
 James M. Mann, Consulting Forester, Columbia
 Chas. E. Millwood, International Paper Co., Georgetown
 Martyn Cavanaugh, Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Newberry
 A. C. Crews, Union Bab-Camp Paper Corp., Hampton
 Bobby L. Womack, Catawba Timber Co., Clinton
 Donald C. Dixon, Tree Farmer, Lancaster
 James E. Neal, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Clinton

James Chester, District Manager, AFPI, serves as Secretary to the State Tree Farm Committee.

As of June 30, 1962, there were 513 Tree Farms in the state, comprising 1,952,133 acres.

STATE PARKS

"Outdoor recreation produces many benefits. It provides the healthful exercise necessary for individual physical fitness. It promotes mental health. It offers spiritual values, for being in the outdoors can be a deeply moving experience. It is valuable for education in the world of nature. These benefits are not to be justified on a cost accounting basis. Like education, outdoor recreation is one of those elements of the full life that should be made available to the general public. But there are also important economic effects in the provision of outdoor recreation, and they should not be overlooked."

—Outdoor Recreation For America
(ORRRC Report)—January 1962

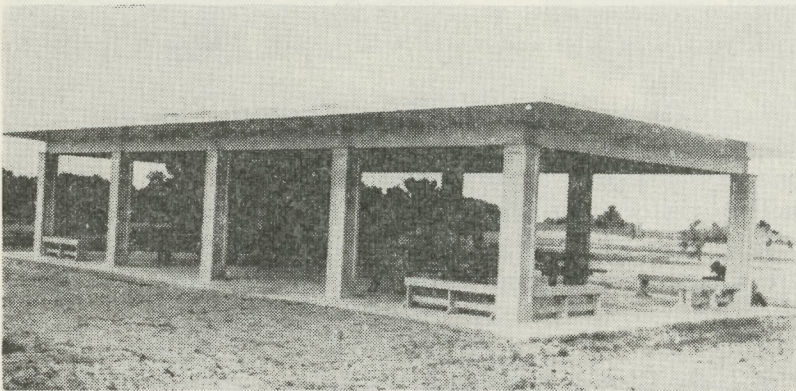
SUMMARY

There was little of the unusual in the State Park operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962.

Again the parks played host to more than three million visitors; family camping increased everywhere; a host of routine repair jobs engaged maintenance crews throughout the year; and the Negro area of the new Huntington Beach State Park was opened to visitors on June first.

The appropriations for the operating budget was approximately the same as last year; however, no funds were made available for capital improvements or expansions.

There was little turnover in personnel.



This modern picnic shelter is one of the facilities in the Negro area of Huntington Beach State Park which was opened to visitors on June 1. Other facilities include a combination concession stand and bath-houses, water system and parking areas.

It has now been twenty-six years since the very first park visitor began the statistical record of "park visitation." On July 1, 1936, the freshly painted gates at the entrance to Myrtle Beach State Park were officially opened and "state park use" began.

Two years earlier the 312-acre tract had been donated to the state by the Myrtle Beach Farms Company for the development of a state park. A CCC camp was moved in and a state park began to evolve. During the 12 month period ending June 30, 1962, some three-quarter million visitors were attracted to this beach park—the most heavily used in the system.

Although Myrtle Beach was the first state park open to visitors, Cheraw actually had the first acquisition of an area for a state park, when a 700 acre tract was purchased with funds raised by public subscriptions and donated to the state. The 700 acres were later increased to 7,361 by means of a gift from the Federal Government of a portion of the old Sandhills Resettlement acquisition and designated as a "recreational demonstration area."

Cheraw, the largest of all State Park areas, was under construction for about five years. Every facility—lake, picnic grounds, family camp grounds, recreation building, family cabins, organized group camps—is to be found at Cheraw. There are 116 buildings together with miles of roads and water and electric distribution lines in this oldest state park.

Cheraw was first opened to visitors in July, 1939—three years after the opening of Myrtle Beach. By this time Aiken, Barnwell, Chester, Edisto Beach, Givhans Ferry, Oconee, Paris Mountain and Poinsett were open and playing host to some 500,000 visitors each year. The land and water within these ten parks measured 15,500 acres.

Today the number has grown to twenty-two state park areas for white citizens, six for Negroes, six state historical sites and one wayside park, with an annual attendance of more than three million visitors, and a total acreage of 48,663 acres.

In another 26 years the state's population will continue to increase, and so will the needs for outdoor recreation.

ATTENDANCE

Every year since 1955 more than three million visitors have been counted in the state park and historical areas.

Attendance at Myrtle Beach exceeded that of any other park. Three-quarters of a million individuals visited the popular sea-side resort. Six other parks were closely grouped in the one-quarter million attendance bracket, and were in order: Hunting Island, (276,720); Kings Mountain, (259,168); Paris Mountain, (241,417); Cheraw, (230,540); Sesquicentennial, (225,546); and Table Rock, (206,789).

Attendance at the State Parks for Negroes were: Hunting Island, 28,100; Mill Creek, 21,443; Pleasant Ridge, 18,179; Campbells Lake, 16,580; Greenwood, 15,895; and Huntington Beach, for one month only, 12,224.

These visitors traveled in 601,325 automobiles, 170,240 of which had out-of-state licenses.

Picnicking was the most popular activity as 1,123,047 were counted around tables and grills. A half-million park visitors went swimming; 165,505 individuals made up the family camping groups and the family vacation cabins were occupied a total of 5,915 days. A detailed table of attendance is included at the end of the State Park section writeup.



Picnicking was the most popular activity as attendance at South Carolina state parks again topped the three million mark.

APPROPRIATIONS

The operating budget for the fiscal year amounted to \$394,746, approximately the same as last year. Nationally, expenditures by state park agencies increased by 26 per cent.

There was no new appropriation for capital improvements or expansions. Some previously designated funds, however, are still in hand for development of Huntington Beach State Park.

With an attendance in South Carolina of 3,186,416, and an operational expenditure of \$394,746, a cost of 12.3 cents per park visitor is calculated, compared to the national average of 22 cents.

Funds will be needed to begin the development of the three areas on the Hartwell Reservoir in Anderson County, the two areas on Clark Hill, and the continued development of Croft State Park and Huntington Beach State Park.

FAMILY VACATION CABINS

When the first state parks were built more than 25 years ago, provisions were made to provide means for South Carolina families to spend a vacation in state park surroundings. Cabins were incorporated in the original plans and their use has been popular through the years. South Carolina families may choose between the mountains and seashore, or visit some of the midland parks, having cabins on the lakes and rivers.

Sixty-six cabins have been built in nine state parks—most of them furnished for a family of six. Approximately one thousand families spend all or a part of their vacations each year in these convenient and inexpensive facilities.

The table below shows the distribution of the cabins and their rental rates.

PARK, COUNTY	No. of Cabins	Weekly Rate	Out-of-Season Weekend Rate
Cheraw, Chesterfield	9	\$30.00-\$40.00	\$10.00-\$13.50
Givhans Ferry, Dorchester ..	5	\$30.00	\$10.00
Hunting Island, Beaufort ..	4	\$45.00	\$15.00
Myrtle Beach, Horry	5	\$45.00	\$15.00
Oconee, Oconee	20	\$24.00-\$40.00	\$ 8.00-\$16.50
Poinsett, Sumter	6	\$30.00-\$46.00	\$10.00-\$15.00
Santee, Orangeburg	2	\$30.00	\$10.00
Table Rock, Pickens	12	\$33.00-\$46.00	\$11.00-\$15.00

Facilities For Negro Families:

PARK, COUNTY	No. of Cabins	Weekly Rate	Out-of-Season Weekend Rate
Hunting Island, Beaufort --	2	\$30.00	\$10.00
Pleasant Ridge, Greenville	2	\$30.00	\$10.00 -

All cabins have electric lights, electric stoves, electric refrigerators, bathrooms with running water, and are equipped with beds, mattresses, pillows, furniture, cooking utensils and china. The cabin user must bring blankets, bed linens and towels, and silverware, such as knives, forks and spoons. The interior of the cabins have been upgraded by colorful curtains being placed in all cabins.

During the period June 1st through Labor Day summer rates are in effect and cabins are rented for a period of one week only. After Labor Day and through the following May cabins are available at reduced rates, and for weekend use. Many cabins are winterized and comfortable throughout the year.

To give every family an equal opportunity to obtain a cabin for a summer vacation, cabin assignments are made in a public drawing. All South Carolina applications are considered first; then out-of-state requests are reviewed.

Applications to be included in the drawing must be addressed to the S. C. State Commission of Forestry, P. O. Box 357, Columbia, S. C., and must be postmarked no later than March 1.

GROUP CAMPS

There are seven group camps for organized agency use:

- Camp Forest and Juniper at Cheraw State Park.
- Camps Cherokee and York at Kings Mountain State Park.
- Camp Buckhorn at Paris Mountain State Park.
- Camps Burnt Gin and Mill Creek at Poinsett State Park.

Mill Creek is for Negro use, while the others are for white campers.

The demand for these facilities is heavy and it is difficult to accommodate all applications. For the 1962 summer season reservations began on June 3 and continued solid until Labor Day. These 91 days at 640 per day gives a total of about 58,000 camper days available to youth of the state for outdoor adventure.

Equipment and facilities are similar in all camps and include complete kitchens and mess hall, sleeping quarters, infirmary, toilet and shower buildings, lakefront, and parking and play areas.

The rental charge is 45 cents per person per day with certain minimums in effect. Out-of-season use is limited to early fall and late spring as facilities are not adapted to winter use.



Family camping continued to increase as families from throughout the United States and Canada made use of family camping areas which have been developed in 17 South Carolina state parks.

FAMILY CAMPING

The number of families seeking adventure in the great outdoors continues to increase and each year more and more spaces have to be added and new areas developed to serve these groups.

These campers come to South Carolina from every state and from the Canadian provinces, and their numbers have more than doubled within the past five years.

Family campers - 1957-58	74,542
1958-59	111,377
1959-60	126,306
1960-61	132,089
1961-62	165,505

Sixteen state parks and one wayside area have designated areas for family camping with developed facilities such as water and electrical connections, tables, latrines and garbage collection. In other parks space is found for the casual overnight camper.

The distribution of these facilities is shown in the following table:

FAMILY CAMPING AREAS AND FACILITIES

PARK—Location	FACILITIES							
	No. of Units	Flush Toilet	Showers	Electrical Connections	Water Connections	Tables	Miles to Gas and Grocery	Other Facilities
AIKEN—18 miles E. Aiken	4	*	*	x	x	x	3	1 2 3 4
BARNWELL—3 miles S. Blackville	8	x	*	x	x	x	2	1 2 3 4
CHERAW—4 miles S. Cheraw	18	x	x	x	x	x	2	1 2 3 4
CHESTER—3 miles SW. Chester	6	x		x	x	x	2	2 3 4
COLLETON WAYSIDE—12 miles N. Walterboro	4	x		x	x	x	1	2 4
GIVHANS FERRY—15 miles W. Summerville ...	10	*	*	x	x	x	1	1 2 3 4
HUNTING ISLAND—16 miles E. Beaufort	36	x	*	x	x	x	4	1 2 4
GREENWOOD—17 miles E. Greenwood	25	*	*	x	x	x	3	1 2 3 4
KINGS MOUNTAIN—12 miles N. York	20	x	x	x	x	x	1	1 2 3 4
LITTLE PEE DEE—12 miles S. Dillon	10	x	*	x	x	x	6	1 2 3 4
MYRTLE BEACH—3 miles S. Myrtle Beach	150	x	x	x	x	x	2	1 2 4
OCONEE—8 miles NW. Walhalla	20	x	*	x	x	x	2	1 2 3 4
POINSETT—18 miles SW. Sumter	10	x	x	x	x	x	9	1 2 3 4
RIVERS BRIDGE—6 miles W. Ehrhardt	10	x	*	x	x	x	5	1 2 3 4
SANTEE—5 miles W. Santee.....	15	x	*	x	x	x	4	1 2 3 4
SESQUICENTENNIAL—13 miles N.E. Columbia	25	*	*	x	x	x	3	1 2 3 4
TABLE ROCK—16 miles N. Pickens	26	x	*	x	x	x	4	1 2 3 4

SYMBOLS: x—"Yes"

- *—Available at Bathhouse
- 1—Swimming
- 2—Fishing
- 3—Boating
- 4—Hiking and Trails

A "Unit" is a space designed to accommodate from two to six people.

Areas "Open" from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., except from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. in Dec., Jan. and Feb.

Pets must be kept on leash.

No advance reservations.

CHARGES: Camping charges at above parks \$1.50 per night; check-out time 10 a.m. Limited camping facilities are available at 8 other areas at a cost of \$1.00 per night.

ACQUISITIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The first state park area was acquired in early 1934. Now twenty-three state parks, six historical sites and one wayside park stretch from the mountains to the sea.

From the beginning, areas were planned and developed for both white visitors and for Negro park users.

The table following gives names, acreages, location, date of establishment of acquisition and date opened to visitors of the several state parks, and the state historical sites.

Park Name	Acreage	Location (County)	Date Estab. or Acquired	Date Opened to Visitors
Aiken	1,067	Aiken	July 1934	Aug. 1936
Andrew Jackson	360	Lancaster	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1957
Barnwell	307	Barnwell	July 1937	Aug. 1939
Cheraw	7,361	Chesterfield	Mar. 1934	July 1939
Chester	523	Chester	May 1935	July 1939
Colleton Wayside	35	Colleton	May 1938	June 1940
Croft	7,088	Spartanburg (Under Construction)	May 1949	
Edisto ..	1,255	Charleston (Closed Feb. 1956)	Feb. 1935	June 1937
Givhans Ferry	1,235	Dorchester-Colleton	Oct. 1934	June 1937
Greenwood	914	Greenwood	Apr. 1938	July 1940
Hunting Island	5,00	Beaufort ..	July 1938	June 1941
Huntington Beach	2,500	Georgetown (Negro Area Only)	May 1960	June 1962
Kings Mountain	6,141	York-Cherokee	Nov. 1934	June 1940
Lee	2,839	Lee	June 1935	June 1941
Little Pee Dee	835	Dillon	June 1951	June 1955
Myrtle Beach	312	Horry	Aug. 1934	July 1936
Oconee	1,165	Oconee	July 1935	June 1937
Paris Mountain	1,275	Greenville	Apr. 1935	June 1937
Pleasant Ridge	300	Greenville	Sep. 1950	June 1955
Poinsett	1,000	Sumter	Aug. 1934	Aug. 1936
Rivers Bridge	390	Bamberg	May 1945	July 1945
Santee	2,364	Orangeburg	Jan. 1942	June 1949
Sesquicentennial	1,445	Richland	Aug. 1937	June 1940
Table Rock	2,860	Pickens	May 1935	June 1940
		48,581		

STATE HISTORICAL SITES

Name	Acreage	Location (County)	Date Estab. or Acquired
Eutaw Springs Battleground Site ..	2.70	Orangeburg	April 1963
Ft. Watson Battle Site & Indian Mound	2.30	Clarendon	May 1, 1948
General Francis Marion Burial Site	9.65	Berkeley	March 7, 1962
Old Dorchester Town Site ..	20.56	Dorchester	February 11, 1960
"Rose Hill," Governor Gist Mansion	41	Union	July 8, 1960
General Thomas Sumter Burial Site	5	Sumter	August 18, 1941

81.71

STATE HISTORICAL SITES

A "State Historical Site" is an area of historical significance that has been acquired by the state and turned over to the Division of State Parks by the Legislature for administration and maintenance.

Appropriations, under Item 3 of the General Appropriations Bill, are made for this administration, separate from Item 2—the State Parks appropriation.

For the fiscal year 1961-62 an amount of \$12,461 was made available for historical operations and restorations, plus special appropriations of \$10,000 for "Rose Hill," the Governor Gist Mansion, and \$5,000 for Old Dorchester.

Some of the accomplishments during the year included:

Old Dorchester—Continued clearing of heavy undergrowth and maintenance of grass areas; road improvements; erection of lot markers in the town site; and designing of formal entrance gates. These are in process of being erected at this time. A caretaker resides on the area.

Eutaw Springs Battleground—a general clean-up and upgrading of entire area, including the replacement of a wire fence along the north boundary of the property. A part-time caretaker has been employed.

Fort Watson Battle Site and Indian Mound—A general clean-up and upgrading of entire area, and employment of a part-time caretaker.

General Francis Marion Burial Site—Completion of negotiations whereby this property, together with access road, was deeded to the Commission by Flack-Jones Lumber Company. A new road and control fence is in process of construction. When area is again open for visitation, a part-time caretaker will be employed.

General Thomas Sumter Burial Site—General maintenance and supervision. Two upright grave stones, broken by vandals, were replaced with new flat stones, and the old broken pieces preserved by embedding them in concrete.

Rose Hill—It was necessary to do considerable repairs to Rose Hill, the home of South Carolina's secession governor, William H. Gist.

In the interior of the Mansion it proved necessary to replace all flooring and floor timbers on the first floor, after treatment of the whole area against termites. Old flooring was found and the original appearance of the one-hundred-year-old house was not affected. All walls on the first floor have been repaired, woodwork repaired and restored and the entire area painted.

The dining room has been completely restored and furnished with original period pieces.



Rose Hill, the home of South Carolina's secession governor, William H. Gist, received considerable repairs. The dining room has been completely restored and furnished with original period pieces. The mansion is open for visitors everyday except Monday throughout the year.

Heat, by means of gas burning fireplaces of artificial wood logs and coals, has been installed. During the repairs to the interior of the Mansion, electric wiring was done. This was a complicated job, as it was necessary to "hide" any installations of present-day conveniences.

The extensive gardens have been worked and cultivated.

Fortunately a great deal of outside help was available for the restoration work. Assistance was provided by Union County for a new avenue road, parking area and grading work. A very active acquisition committee found many authentic pieces of furniture and fixtures for refurnishing the Mansion, and most of these antique pieces were gifts to the project. The Carolinas Chapter of the American Institute of Interior Designers cooperated by lending expert advice and by authenticating furnishings. They also made contributions of funds and furniture.

The Mansion is open to visitors each day except Monday throughout the year.

SUMMARY OF STATE PARK FACILITIES

NAME OF STATE PARK and Post Office Address of Park Superintendent	Picnicking	Outdoor Fire Place	Barbecue Pits*	Swimming	Bath House	Boating	Fishing	Family Cabins	Fishing Cabins	Fishing Pier	Recreation Bldg.	Tea Room-Grill	Refreshment Stand	Amphitheatre	Nature Trails	Group Camps †	Museum	Trailer & Tent Camping ‡
AIKEN Windsor, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x		x			x
ANDREW JACKSON HISTORICAL Lancaster, S. C., RFD.....	x																x	
BARNWELL Blackville, S. C.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x		x			x
CHERAW Cheraw, S. O. { White Area. Negro Area.	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x			x		x x	x x	x x	x x		x x
CHESTER Chester, S. C.	x	x	x				x	x			x					x		x
COLLETON WAYSIDE PARK Canadys, S. C.	x	x					x	x										x
CROFT Spartanburg, S. C., RFD.....	(Under Construction)																	
EDISTO BEACH Edisto Island, S. C. (CLOSED).....																		
GIVHANS FERRY Ridgeville, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x		x			x
GREENWOOD Ninety Six, S. C., RFD. { White Area. Negro Area.	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x					x		x			x x
HUNTING ISLAND Frogmore, S. C. { White Area. Negro Area.	x x	x x		x x	x x		x x	x x			x	x		x		x		x
HUNTINGTON BEACH { White Area.... Under Construction Pawleys Island, S. C. } Negro Area....	x	x		x	x		x											x
KINGS MOUNTAIN Kings Creek, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x						x		x	x		x
LEE Bishopville, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x			
LITTLE PEE DEE Dillon, S. C.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x											x
MYRTLE BEACH Myrtle Beach, S. C.	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x		x		x			x
OCONEE Walhalla, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x			x
OLD DORCHESTER HISTORICAL Summerville, S. C.																		
PARIS MOUNTAIN Greenville, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x		
PLEASANT RIDGE (For Negroes) Cleveland, S. C.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x					
POINSETT Wedgfield, S. C. { White Area. Negro Area.	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x					x x		x x	x x		x
RIVERS BRIDGE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL Ehrhardt, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x				x		x		x			x
ROSE HILL HISTORICAL Union, S. C.																		x
SANTFE Ellerbe, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x		x			x
SESQUICENTENNIAL Columbia, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x						x		x			x
TABLE ROCK Pickens, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x			x

* Where no regular barbecue pit and shelter are established, temporary arrangements can be made at all Parks.

† Two camps each at Cheraw, Kings Mountain and Poinsett.

‡ Where no developed camping areas are established, temporary arrangements can be made at all parks.

UNDEVELOPED AREAS

There are sites for state parks on which no progress has been made beyond the planning stage.

These areas are of great importance, for, as populations increase and open lands diminish, it is well to have under title these fine acreages for future use. While the state park facilities are fairly adequate for today, every survey indicates a pressing need for additional space and facilities in the early future.

Clark Hill—McCormick County

Bakers Creek area—510 acres.

Hickory Knob area—1,183 acres.

Hartwell Reservoir—Anderson County

Sadler Creek Area—394 acres.

River Forks area—182 acres.

Andersonville Island area—455 acres.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Division of State Parks recommends:

1. An operating budget of approximately \$436,000 to adequately operate the several state parks and to maintain equipment and facilities; and an operating budget of approximately \$24,000 to maintain the half-dozen state historical sites.
2. The appropriation of funds for capital improvements and development at the following areas:
 - a. Huntington Beach State Park in Georgetown County, both Negro and white areas;
 - b. Continuing the development of the large Croft State Park area in Spartanburg County;
 - c. Begin the development of the areas for state parks on the Clark Hill and Hartwell Reservoirs in McCormick and Anderson counties.
3. That funds be appropriated to further a program of interpretation of the natural, historical and archeological features of the state parks and state historical sites to the end that visitors may more fully understand and appreciate these features.

S. C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY—DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
SUMMARY OF PARK USE — JULY 1, 1961 - JUNE 30, 1962

NAME OF PARK	Cabin Days Occupied	Cabin Oc- cupants	Group Camps	Tents and Trailers	Fishermen	Picnickers	Swimmers	Out-of- State Cars	Total Cars	Total Visitors
Aiken	127	623	.....	1,057	3,304	40,221	8,302	540	14,621	54,678
Andrew Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,671	.....	2,569	7,200	23,611
Barnwell .....	.....	.....	.....	1,083	1,246	42,335	9,444	517	17,124	75,197
Cheraw	701	4,859	15,310	4,670	15,976	77,615	83,515	11,455	47,550	230,540
Campbells Lake (N) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	9,939	4,388	837	3,277	16,580
Chester .....	.....	.....	.....	118	1,346	13,977	.....	1,105	9,518	38,735
Givhans Ferry	360	2,184	.....	3,301	.....	27,941	8,518	1,487	10,377	41,082
Greenwood .....	.....	.....	.....	8,582	11,229	58,099	8,859	1,803	40,259	193,040
Greenwood (N) .....	.....	.....	.....	228	2,295	7,220	.....	185	3,052	15,895
Hunting Island	573	3,208	.....	9,286	24,985	77,655	74,820	15,030	67,755	276,720
Hunting Island (N)	31	186	.....	.....	3,895	8,320	7,254	815	7,025	28,100
Huntington Beach (N) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	3,969	2,659	382	3,006	12,224
Kings Mountain .....	.....	.....	26,478	4,648	1,210	93,013	12,462	37,774	56,802	259,168
Lee	38	205	.....	170	2,940	10,450	4,015	248	6,265	25,100
Little Pee Dee .....	.....	.....	.....	3,574	3,622	26,050	10,732	1,666	17,800	54,347
Myrtle Beach	726	4,300	.....	97,406	22,136	68,844	76,110	63,836	18,439	751,676
Oconee	1,593	9,670	.....	8,180	666	34,570	30,534	852	30,585	122,362
Old Dorchester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458	5,406	15,847
Paris Mountain .....	.....	.....	4,480	1,178	.....	123,250	21,720	1,597	58,907	241,417
Pleasant Ridge (N)	17	104	.....	84	472	8,985	1,182	296	4,409	18,179
Poinsett	196	1,495	4,506	2,581	240	74,337	15,799	3,213	24,588	99,004
Mill Creek (N) .....	.....	.....	2,863	.....	328	8,127	10,117	96	4,237	21,443
Rivers Bridge .....	.....	.....	.....	989	711	22,925	12,427	386	10,948	40,735
Santee	186	1,076	.....	4,250	9,315	24,955	12,039	2,258	14,906	67,504
Sesquicentennial .....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	1,664	105,755	45,269	11,483	56,438	225,548
Table Rock	1,367	8,873	.....	9,450	2,017	124,253	40,647	4,393	51,561	206,789
Colleton .....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	19,571	.....	4,959	9,270	30,897
TOTALS	5,915	36,783	53,637	165,505	110,712	1,123,047	500,813	170,240	601,325	3,186,416

(N) — Negro

STATISTICS ON STATE PARK OPERATIONS IN TWELVE SOUTHERN STATES

1961

State	Area of State— (acres)	Area of State Parks— (acres)	No. of State Parks	Population of State (1960)	Acres of State Parks Per 1,000 Population	Attendance at State Parks	EXPENDITURES			Operational Cost Per Park Visitor
							Operations and Maintenance	Capital Improve- ments	Total	
Alabama	33,029,760	42,333	46	3,226,740	13	2,850,532	\$ 375,777	\$ 1,695	\$ 377,472	13.2
Arkansas	33,986,560	19,341	16	1,302,161	10.7	2,533,763	290,950	90,000	380,950	11.5
Florida	37,478,400	121,434	51	4,951,560	14.6	3,647,462	1,007,065	622,869	1,629,934	27.6
Georgia	37,680,640	36,836	41	3,943,116	9.2	3,407,411	628,744	293,758	922,502	18.4
Kentucky	25,852,800	36,846	32	3,038,156	11.7	6,000,000	2,273,784	10,187,000	12,460,784	37.9
Louisiana	31,054,720	12,240	18	3,257,022	3.8	1,553,308	646,686	.....	646,686	41.6
Mississippi	30,538,240	13,634	15	2,178,141	6.3	1,135,800	257,143	47,828	304,941	22.6
North Carolina	33,735,680	36,568	12	4,556,155	7.8	1,665,502	464,649	95,452	560,101	27.9
South Carolina	19,875,200	46,248	25	2,382,594	20.4	3,325,276	453,455	81,651	535,106	13.6
Tennessee	27,036,160	132,175	20	3,567,089	36.8	4,175,047	1,168,218	402,363	1,570,581	28
Virginia	26,121,600	28,248	19	3,966,949	6.5	1,112,269	317,507	87,055	404,562	28.5
West Virginia	15,475,840	44,390	25	1,860,421	21.9	1,922,109	1,135,990	1,362,799	2,498,789	59.1
TOTALS	351,865,600	566,293	320	38,230,104	162.70	33,328,479	\$ 9,019,968	\$13,272,470	\$22,292,406	....
AVERAGES	29,322,133	47,191	26.66	3,185,842	13.55	2,777,373	\$ 751,662	\$ 1,106,040	\$ 1,857,700	27.4

ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY

No state-appropriated funds were provided for salary or wage adjustments and as a result losses of both technical and other personnel continued at an excessive rate. A total of 74 employees resigned during the year of which 65% were county personnel.

The Commission budgeted and expended on all phases of the Forestry and Park program \$3,204,918.60. Of this total the Division of Forestry expended \$2,703,545.23 and the Division of State Parks \$301,373.37 (see Appendix for detailed explanation of funds available and expenditures made). State appropriated funds amounted to \$1,891,540.92 for the Division of Forestry and \$394,746 for the Division of State Parks.

PERSONNEL ACCIDENT AND INJURY

During the year 67 personnel accidents were reported to the S. C. Industrial Commission. Most of these accidents resulted in minor injuries and did not require hospitalization.

Personnel safety was emphasized throughout the year. All accident cases reported were reviewed to determine frequency of similar accidents. Preventive measures were initiated when such instances were noted.

AUTOMOTIVE ACCIDENTS

During the fiscal year Commission personnel drove Commission-owned motor vehicles or personal vehicles on Commission business approximately three million miles and were involved in only 10 accidents. Of the 10 accidents which occurred, 8 were classified as being preventable by the operator. This outstanding safe driving record is a result of continued emphasis being placed on the careful operation of motor vehicles on Commission business, through specific training and assistance of the National Safety Council.

The Commission instituted a safe driving program sponsored by the National Safety Council several years ago. Under this program a driver must operate a vehicle on official business for twelve consecutive months without a preventable accident before entitled to the first year safe driving award. If a preventable accident occurs during the first three years or before the third

year award has been received, the driver's safe driving record is cancelled and he is required to begin again. Should a preventable accident occur after the third year award is received, the driver is penalized and is requested to operate for twelve additional months from the date of accident before entitled to the next year award.

A review of the Commission's employees' safe driving records indicates that 140 of the 390 drivers have operated Commission or privately owned vehicles on official business for a period of one to five years without an accident; 83 for six to ten years; 80 for eleven to fifteen years; 80 for sixteen years and over.

COMMISSION PURCHASING

As in the past, the purchase of supplies, tools and equipment for the Commission, where possible and feasible, was made on a bid basis. This applies to both local and central office purchases. Field supervisory personnel were encouraged to make bulk purchases, thus reducing the number of purchases, and simplifying fiscal procedure. A total of 1,630 requisitions were received and 1,369 purchase orders were issued during the year.

Visual inventories were made during the year of all equipment in use by the Commission. Necessary adjustments in property records in the central and field offices were made to include property acquired or condemned. The estimated value of tools and equipment owned by the Commission is \$1,953,181. In addition, the Commission has real property and improvements now estimated to be worth \$13,292,084.

PERSONNEL

A large number of Commission employees continued to resign to accept better salaries. Such resignations handicapped the efficient operation of all Commission activities. Twelve per cent of the total personnel resigned during the year; county unit personnel were the highest percent to resign. The number of technical employees who resigned, foresters who assist landowners with timber management problems, continued high.

As in the past, administrative policies, forms and procedures were revised as necessary to afford more efficiency and better working conditions in both central and field offices.

PERSONNEL LOSSES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Resignations—1961-62

Assistant State Foresters	2	
Foresters	2	
	<hr/>	
Technical		4
District Radio Technicians	1	
Clerk-Stenographers	6	
Nursery Foremen	2	
Rangers	2	
Wardens	13	
Towermen	23	
Tractor Operators	9	
Heavy Suppression Unit Operators	1	
	<hr/>	
Non-Technical		57
		<hr/>
Total		61

Losses Due to Promotions or Change in Positions

Assistant State Foresters	1	
Management Assistants	1	
Fire Control Assistants	1	
District Foresters	3	
Foresters	12	
Rangers	1	
Wardens	2	
Tractor Operators	4	
	<hr/>	
Total		25
		<hr/>
Total Losses, Division of Forestry		86

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

Resignations—1961-62

Custodians	1
Caretakers	2
Rangers	4
Laborers	5
Foremen	1
<hr/>	
Total	13

Losses Due to Promotions or Change in Positions

Bookkeepers	1
Rangers	1
Laborers	1
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Total	3

Total Losses—Division of State Parks	16
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Grand Total—Personnel Losses	102
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1

2

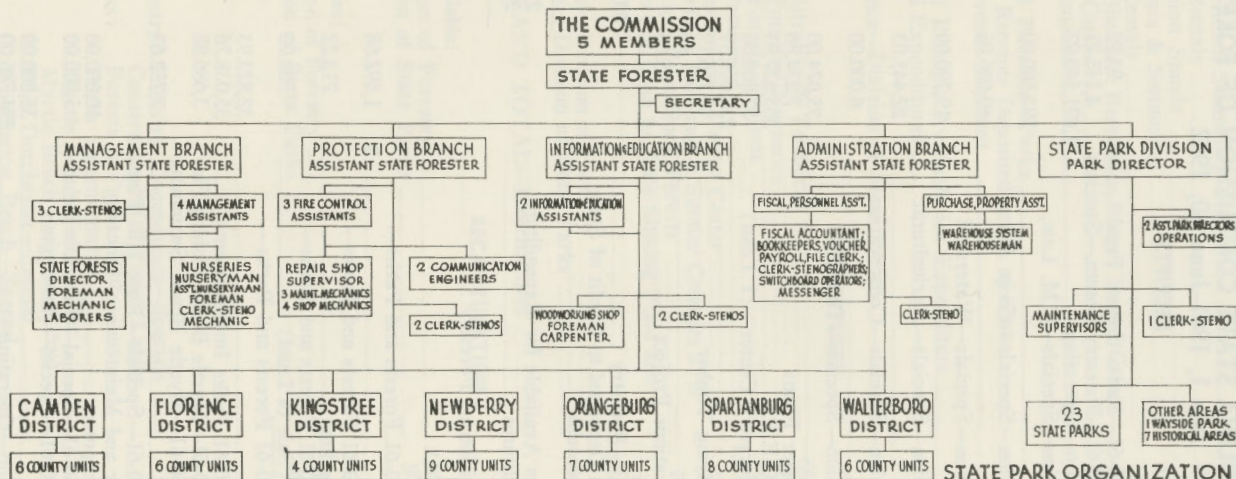
PERSONNEL

A large number of Commission employees resigned in 1961-62. Such resignations hampered the efficient operation of the Division. The Commission is now studying the problem of resignations and is planning to take steps to prevent them. The Commission is also planning to take steps to prevent resignations in the future.

As in the past, administrative problems and personnel problems were the most serious problems of the Division in 1961-62. The Commission is now studying the problem of resignations and is planning to take steps to prevent them. The Commission is also planning to take steps to prevent resignations in the future.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

ORGANIZATION CHART



DISTRICT OFFICE ORGANIZATION

DISTRICT FORESTER
FORESTERS
DISTRICT RANGER
CLERK STENOGRAPHER
DISTRICT RADIO TECHNICIANS
HEAVY SUPPRESSION UNIT OPERATOR-MECHANICS

COUNTY UNIT ORGANIZATION

COUNTY FORESTRY BOARD (5 MEMBERS)
RANGER
DISPATCHER
WARDENS
TRACTOR OPERATORS
FLEXIBLE CREWS
TOWER MEN
VOLUNTEER CREWS

STATE PARK ORGANIZATION

REGULAR
SUPERINTENDENT
RANGER
FOREMAN
LABORERS

SEASONAL
LIFE GUARDS
BATH HOUSE OPERATORS
CONCESSIONAIRE

APPENDIX
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
July 1, 1961-June 30, 1962

RECEIPTS

Division of Forestry:

Balance from 1960-61—Radio Comm. Fund	\$ 93.95
Balance from 1960-61—Forestry Comm.—Specials	4,145.21
State Appropriation—Operating	1,891,540.92
Forestry Commission—Specials—C.M. Law, Sec. 2	393,100.00
Forestry Commission—Specials—Coop. Farm Management	60,606.95
Forestry Commission—Specials—Watershed Projects	19,790.09
Forestry Commission—Specials—Agricultural Stabilization	22,445.03
Forestry Commission—Specials—Conservation Program	6,000.00
Forestry Commission—Specials—Title IV Program	75,074.00
Counties and Timber Firms	7,234.86
State Forests (S.O.E.P.)	303,627.83
Construction of Forestry Center—(1 Loan)	37,000.00
Nurseries	234,666.59
Marking and Tallying Timber	10,766.19
Miscellaneous .....	.84
Radiation Communications Project	65.00
Total Receipts—Forestry	\$3,066,157.46
Less Receipts Deposited to Credit of State Revenue Account	259,632.81
Total Receipts Available for Expenditure	2,806,524.65
Total Expenditures	2,703,545.23
Balance—Division of Forestry	102,979.42*

Division of State Parks

Balance from 1960-61 Forests and Parks— Beach Village	\$ 1,692.68
Balance from 1960-61 Forests and Parks— Santee Boat Landing	713.22
Balance from 1960-61 Forests and Parks— Givhans Ferry (Sale of Land)	500.00
Balance from 1960-61 Forests and Parks— Timber Sale	32,823.93
Balance from 1960-61 Parks Improvements	35,038.76
Balance from 1960-61—Myrtle Beach Fishing Pier	3,686.88
Balance from 1960-61—Myrtle Beach Swimming Pool	2,752.63
Balance from 1960-61—Specials—Rose Hill Plan- tation Caretaker and Maintenance, Painting, Repairs and Equipment	10,000.00
Balance from 1960-61—Special—Fort Dorchester	5,000.00
Balance from 1960-61—Special—Huntington Beach	35,000.00
State Appropriation—Operating	394,746.00
State Appropriation—Historical Area	12,461.00
Donations	205.00

Forests & Parks Fund—Hunting Island Deposits	2,303.25	
Forests & Parks Fund—Santee Boat Landing	1,404.88	
Forests & Parks Fund—Croft Timber Sale	15,632.48	
Myrtle Beach Fishing Pier	34,419.34	
Myrtle Beach Swimming Pool	9,236.70	
Cabin Rentals	29,567.62	
Concession Stands	1,899.71	
Bathhouse & Swimming	42,356.15	
Boat Rentals	2,860.09	
Picnic Shelters; Recreation Bldgs; Trailer Camps	31,224.07	
Group Camps	19,309.17	
Miscellaneous	4,801.46	
Total Receipts—Parks		729,635.02
Less Receipts Deposited to Cr. of State Revenue Account		132,018.27
Total Receipts Available for Expenditure		597,616.75
Total Expenditures		501,373.37
Balance—Division of State Parks		96,243.38*

EXPENDITURES

Administrative & Technical	666,036.94	
State Forestry Nurseries	416,394.57	
State Forests Projects	246,086.00	
Fire Protection	1,261,627.08	
Construction of Forestry Center	432.00	
Chesterfield, Richland & Sumter Counties 25% Receipts from State Forests	75,906.96	
Payment of Loan to State Sinking Fund and Property	37,031.68	
Total—Division of Forestry		2,703,545.23
Total—Division of State Parks		501,373.37
GRAND TOTAL—Expenditures		3,204,918.60

RECAPITULATION

Funds Available:

Division of Forestry	2,806,524.65	
Division of State Parks	597,616.75	
		3,404,141.40

Expenditures:

Division of Forestry	2,703,545.23	
Division of State Parks	501,373.37	
		3,204,918.60
		199,222.80**

Balance:

* Forestry: Forestry Commission—Specials	46,611.42	
Construction of Forestry Center	56,368.00	
* Parks: Forests & Parks Fund	35,816.55	
Parks Improvements	35,038.76	
Myrtle Beach Fishing Pier	2,657.22	
Myrtle Beach Swimming Pool	736.94	
Fort Dorchester—Special	4,828.54	
Huntington Beach—Special	17,165.37	

199,222.80

TABLE 1 — PROTECTION PERSONNEL
FISCAL YEAR 1961-62

UNIT	Organized Personnel					Volunteer Personnel	GRAND TOTAL
	Rangers	Wardens	Tractor Operators	Towermen	Total		
Abbeville	1	2	1	1	5	101	106
Aiken	1	2	2	3	12	423	435
Allendale	1	1	1	1	5	58	65
Anderson	1	1	1	3	7	202	209
Bamberg	1	1	1	1	6	56	62
Barnwell	1	1	2	2	7	180	187
Beaufort	1	1	3	4	10	110	120
Berkeley	1	1	2	4	11	325	336
Calhoun	1	1	2	2	6	54	60
Charleston	1	1	4	3	11	416	427
Cherokee	1	1	1	1	4	121	125
Chester	1	1	1	1	6	233	239
Chesterfield	1	1	3	1	9	166	175
Clarendon	1	1	3	2	9	212	221
Colleton	1	1	4	3	13	304	317
Darlington	1	1	2	3	6	616	622
Dillon	1	1	2	1	2	6	159
Dorchester	1	1	4	2	3	10	206
Edgefield	1	1	2	1	1	5	99
Fairfield	1	1	4	1	3	9	531
Florence	1	1	4	2	4	11	426
Georgetown	1	1	4	2	4	11	306
Greenville	1	1	3	1	4	9	640
Greenwood	1	1	2	1	2	6	148
Hampton	1	1	3	1	3	8	100
Horry	1	1	5	2	4	12	1,081
Jasper	1	1	3	2	2	8	369
Kershaw	1	1	3	2	6	12	300
Lancaster	1	1	3	1	2	7	303
Laurens	1	1	3	1	2	7	358
Lee	1	1	2	1	3	7	174
Lexington	1	1	3	2	5	11	211
McCormick	1	1	1	1	1	4	90
Marion	1	1	3	2	3	9	219
Marlboro	1	1	3	2	3	9	180
Newberry	1	1	2	1	2	6	92
Oconee	1	1	2	1	3	7	82
Orangeburg	1	1	5	3	5	14	329
Pickens	1	1	3	1	4	9	231
Richland	1	1	5	2	4	12	418
Saluda	1	1	2	1	1	5	123
Spartanburg	1	1	3	1	4	9	369
Sumter	1	1	3	2	3	9	389
Union	1	1	2	1	1	5	218
Williamsburg	1	1	5	2	4	12	440
York	1	1	2	1	4	8	264
TOTALS	46	134	68	138	386	12,432	12,818

TABLE 2 — SUMMARY OF FIRES BY MONTHS
July 1, 1961 — June 30, 1962

MONTH	Number of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
July	31	0.8	162.9	5.3
August	28	0.8	127.6	4.6
September	58	1.6	251.3	4.3
October	311	8.5	1,326.6	4.3
November	357	9.7	2,308.1	6.5
December	442	12.0	3,866.7	8.7
January	185	5.0	1,431.2	7.7
February	702	19.1	9,617.9	13.7
March	567	15.5	5,335.2	9.4
April	578	15.8	7,777.8	13.5
May	366	10.0	3,319.3	9.1
June	43	1.2	270.4	6.3
TOTALS	3,668	100.0	35,795.0	9.8

TABLE 3 — SUMMARY OF FIRES BY CAUSES — FISCAL YEAR 1961-62

UNIT	Lightning		Campfire		Smokers		Debris Burning		Incendiary		Machine Use		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Abbeville	1	0.4	..	....	6	42.9	8	59.2	..	....	..	....	1	0.8	16	103.3
Aiken	8	52.2	7	10.8	41	177.6	37	226.0	3	12.6	4	16.6	50	123.0	150	618.8
Allendale	1	326.0	..	....	9	62.7	7	30.2	13	45.2	1	17.0	1	0.6	32	481.7
Anderson	..	....	..	....	28	173.0	21	210.4	2	0.8	..	....	9	36.8	60	421.0
Bamberg	..	....	..	....	5	10.4	6	35.4	3	22.1	1	1.0	2	9.5	17	78.4
Barnwell	2	16.8	2	32.4	26	282.0	12	291.8	5	21.9	..	....	6	26.4	53	671.3
Beaufort	..	....	1	2.0	7	91.5	12	269.9	16	363.0	..	....	2	1.5	38	727.9
Berkeley	2	11.0	1	..	62	977.6	40	295.0	109	1,910.6	..	....	3	44.0	216	3,238.2
Calhoun	2	37.2	1	2.0	6	58.9	..	....	1	6.6	..	....	..	....	10	104.7
Charleston	2	117.0	6	43.6	94	406.5	23	193.9	15	142.9	1	0.8	27	98.1	168	1,002.8
Cherokee	..	....	..	....	4	14.5	5	16.5	6	14.0	5	18.5	3	4.5	23	63.0
Chester	1	0.6	2	45.1	15	122.1	21	162.7	4	6.5	17	233.5	2	0.6	62	571.1
Chesterfield	18	247.1	3	16.2	8	187.8	10	432.6	3	108.0	4	30.6	11	82.1	57	1,104.4
Clarendon	..	....	8	87.0	36	164.7	38	267.7	54	518.7	..	....	1	0.2	137	1,038.3
Colleton	..	....	3	43.5	33	155.4	32	183.7	32	305.6	2	1.2	6	20.9	108	710.3
Darlington	2	11.5	3	10.6	42	207.7	34	300.7	10	5.9	3	4.6	10	97.7	104	638.7
Dillon	1	0.1	2	1.0	17	61.9	25	92.5	4	22.6	2	0.9	9	19.8	60	198.8
Dorchester	2	23.0	3	15.0	60	1,679.3	19	280.6	11	649.6	..	....	5	8.5	101	2,656.0
Edgefield	1	5.6	1	3.6	13	18.6	11	43.2	..	....	2	56.8	6	12.3	34	140.1
Fairfield	6	13.3	3	11.2	17	180.7	28	73.1	4	44.2	18	163.8	2	2.3	78	488.6
Florence	..	....	3	20.5	36	145.4	53	328.0	64	631.1	6	23.2	14	45.7	176	1,193.9
Georgetown	3	26.0	2	1.1	29	115.0	29	513.7	27	585.5	3	21.0	6	33.3	99	1,345.6
Greenville	..	....	2	10.1	53	211.2	51	306.0	29	9.7	1	6.0	23	35.9	159	578.9
Greenwood	..	....	2	45.7	15	142.4	10	22.7	3	1.9	5	16.8	9	6.9	45	236.4
Hampton	2	26.7	7	29.0	13	128.4	17	260.1	1	12.0	1	4.0	2	12.0	43	472.2
Horry	1	22.0	1	23.0	28	324.3	32	314.5	43	888.7	1	4.0	23	166.2	129	1,742.7
Jasper	1	0.2	1	4.5	31	262.2	33	1,455.4	37	880.2	1	1.8	2	5.7	106	2,610.0
Kershaw	1	6.4	7	72.2	16	85.2	26	589.0	8	11.7	4	48.8	18	181.9	80	995.2
Lancaster	1	0.9	2	59.8	22	103.9	22	85.9	..	....	4	64.3	9	22.7	63	317.5
Laurens	..	....	2	5.0	30	174.9	23	253.2	8	74.4	5	10.7	10	42.9	78	531.2
Lee	..	....	..	....	24	90.8	10	128.0	10	29.5	..	....	2	4.3	46	252.6
Lexington	1	1.0	5	29.0	25	97.4	13	19.0	1	1.0	2	2.6	13	35.0	60	185.0
McCormick	1	0.6	..	....	4	12.3	4	9.9	2	2.6	6	27.6	6	9.0	23	62.0
Marion	..	....	1	0.5	9	24.2	13	39.8	4	231.0	1	0.2	2	10.8	30	306.5
Marlboro	2	0.2	..	....	12	69.7	22	120.6	20	306.1	7	18.8	9	46.7	72	562.1

Newberry	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	31.9	7	25.9	.....	.....	.....	3	12.8	21	70.6	
Oconee	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15.7	17	68.4	2	1.0	4	23.3	12	54.1	43	162.5
Orangeburg	.....	.....	3	71.0	56	565.9	33	338.1	76	1,331.3	.....	5	114.4	173	2,420.7	
Pickens	3	4.9	1	2.0	7	14.6	24	72.5	2	14.0	4	5.1	11	15.0	52	128.1
Richland	1	60.0	1	15.0	47	315.1	29	202.6	33	384.6	14	301.9	21	171.1	146	1,460.3
Saluda	1	1.1	1	0.6	10	36.4	7	7.2	.....	.....	.....	3	7.5	22	52.8	
Spartanburg	1	3.0	2	27.0	37	336.8	31	302.9	.....	.....	6	37.0	7	11.0	84	717.7
Sumter	1	3.8	1	8.5	41	340.9	30	300.3	19	366.4	2	56.2	12	41.1	106	1,117.2
Union	2	10.0	.....	.....	17	39.9	11	43.9	4	18.3	7	40.0	11	23.0	52	178.1
Williamsburg	.....	.....	10	102.1	20	165.3	53	773.5	63	1,250.6	1	12.0	24	167.7	171	2,471.2
York	2	3.4	1	15.0	28	299.1	13	99.3	4	6.2	1	18.0	16	100.6	65	541.6
TOTALS	73	1,032.0	104	845.6	1,158	9,224.7	1,002	10,145.6	755	11,238.6	146	1,288.6	430	2,019.9	3,668	35,795.0

TABLE 4 — SUMMARY OF FIRES BY FIRE CLASS
FISCAL YEAR 1961-62

UNIT	Class A No.	Class B No.	Class C No.	Class D No.	Class E No.	TOTAL No.
Abbeville .....	..	13	3	..	..	16
Aiken	23	114	13	..	..	150
Allendale	3	23	5	1	..	32
Anderson	8	46	5	1	..	60
Bamberg	1	15	1	..	..	17
Barnwell .....	..	41	11	1	..	53
Beaufort .....	..	23	13	2	..	38
Berkeley	9	147	56	4	..	216
Calhoun	1	5	4	..	..	10
Charleston	5	138	25	..	..	168
Cherokee .....	..	23	..	..	..	23
Chester	3	43	16	..	..	62
Chesterfield	6	35	13	3	..	57
Clarendon	5	106	26	..	..	137
Colleton	14	71	23	..	..	108
Darlington	20	73	10	1	..	104
Dillon	12	42	6	..	..	60
Dorchester	3	66	24	7	1	101
Edgefield	5	27	2	..	..	34
Fairfield	1	65	12	..	..	78
Florence	24	127	24	1	..	176
Georgetown	7	72	17	3	..	99
Greenville	54	101	3	1	..	159
Greenwood	3	33	3	1	..	45
Hampton	1	32	10	..	..	43
Horry	15	83	23	2	1	129
Jasper	7	69	26	1	3	106
Kershaw .....	..	64	15	1	..	80
Lancaster	10	47	6	..	..	63
Laurens	9	55	14	..	..	78
Lee	1	43	1	1	..	46
Lexington	7	49	4	..	..	60
Marion	2	24	3	1	..	30
Marlboro	11	48	12	1	..	72
McCormick	4	18	1	..	..	23
Newberry	1	19	1	..	..	21
Oconee	14	26	3	..	..	43
Orangeburg	1	108	61	3	..	173
Pickens	16	34	2	..	..	52
Richland	9	104	31	2	..	146
Saluda	3	18	1	..	..	22
Spartanburg	1	74	9	..	..	84
Sumter	8	74	23	1	..	106
Union .....	..	47	5	..	..	52
Williamsburg	25	86	56	4	..	171
York	7	46	12	..	..	65
TOTALS	359	2,627	634	43	5	3,668

TABLE 5—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS—FISCAL YEAR 1961-62

UNIT	July 1961		Aug. 1961		Sept. 1961		Oct. 1961		Nov. 1961		Dec. 1961		Jan. 1962		Feb. 1962		March 1962		April 1962		May 1962		June 1962	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Abbeville	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Aiken	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Allendale	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Anderson	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Bamberg	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Barnwell	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Beaufort	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Berkeley	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Calhoun	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Charleston	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Cherokee	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Chester	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Chesterfield	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Clarendon	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Colleton	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Darlington	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Dillon	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Dorchester	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Edgefield	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Fairfield	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Florence	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Georgetown	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Greenville	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Greenwood	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Hampton	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Horry	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Jasper	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Kershaw	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Lancaster	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Laurens	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Lee	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Lexington	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Marion	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Marlboro	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
McCormick	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Newberry	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Oconee	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Orangeburg	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Pickens	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Richland	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Saluda	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Spartanburg	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Sumter	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Union	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
Williamsburg	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
York	1	1.4	5	12.5	6	45.7	32	66.4	26	77.7	16	40.2	18	35.1	3	20.8	2	32.2	7	24.9	1	0.4	4	3.2
TOTALS	31	162.9	28	127.6	58	251.3	311	1326.6	357	2308.1	442	3866.7	185	1,431.2	702	9,617.9	567	5,335.2	578	7,777.8	366	3,319.3	43	270.4

TABLE 6 — CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSES
FISCAL YEAR 1961-62

CAUSES	Number of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
Lightning	73	2.0	1,032.0	14.1
Campers	104	2.8	845.6	8.1
Smokers	1,158	31.6	9,224.7	8.0
Debris Burning	1,002	27.3	10,145.6	10.1
Incendiary	755	20.6	11,238.6	14.9
Machine Use	146	4.0	1,238.6	8.8
Miscellaneous	430	11.7	2,019.9	4.7
TOTALS	3,668	100.0	35,735.0	9.8

TABLE 7—CAUSES OF FIRES—FIVE-YEAR-PERIOD
(Percent of Total)

CAUSES	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average For 5-year Period
Lightning	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.1
Campers	3.1	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.8
Smokers	27.0	33.0	32.2	32.8	31.6	31.3
Debris Burning	22.2	31.8	32.4	29.7	27.3	28.7
Incendiary	34.7	19.2	19.8	23.8	20.6	23.6
Machine Use	2.6	3.3	4.0	2.2	4.0	3.2
Miscellaneous	9.3	9.6	8.0	7.7	11.7	9.3

TABLE 8 — SUMMARY OF FIRES REPORTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1961-62

UNIT	Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent of Area Burned	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
Abbeville	167,647	16	103.3	.06	6.5
Aiken	401,376	150	618.8	.15	4.1
Allendale	131,400	32	481.7	.37	15.1
Anderson	173,700	60	421.0	.24	7.0
Bamberg	126,000	17	78.4	.06	4.6
Barnwell	74,565	53	671.3	.90	12.7
Beaufort	165,000	38	727.9	.44	19.2
Berkeley	399,091	216	3,238.2	.81	15.0
Calhoun	123,500	10	104.7	.08	10.5
Charleston	271,114	168	1,002.8	.37	6.0
Cherokee	127,800	23	68.0	.05	3.0
Chester	260,023	62	571.1	.22	9.2
Chesterfield	310,000	57	1,104.4	.36	19.4
Clarendon	228,500	137	1,038.3	.45	7.6
Colleton	465,000	108	710.3	.15	6.6
Darlington	208,500	104	638.7	.31	6.1
Dillon	144,100	60	198.8	.14	3.3
Dorchester	268,200	101	2,656.0	.99	26.3
Edgefield	172,363	34	140.1	.08	4.1
Fairfield	338,957	78	488.6	.14	6.3
Florence	293,900	176	1,193.9	.41	6.8
Georgetown	415,600	99	1,345.6	.32	13.6
Greenville	267,800	156	578.9	.22	3.6
Greenwood	198,963	45	236.4	.12	5.3
Hampton	239,500	43	472.2	.20	11.0
Horry	557,600	129	1,742.7	.31	13.5
Jasper	303,400	106	2,610.0	.86	24.6
Kershaw	336,500	80	995.2	.30	12.4
Lancaster	199,400	63	317.5	.16	5.0
Laurens	244,621	78	561.2	.23	7.2
Lee	110,600	46	252.6	.23	5.5
Lexington	291,500	60	185.0	.06	3.1
Marion	224,700	30	306.5	.14	10.2
Marlboro	150,600	72	562.1	.37	7.8
McCormick	144,859	23	62.0	.04	2.7
Newberry	204,949	21	70.6	.03	3.4
Oconee	257,632	43	162.5	.06	3.8
Orangeburg	318,800	173	2,420.7	.76	14.0
Pickens	190,100	52	128.1	.07	2.5
Richland	289,500	146	1,450.3	.50	9.9
Saluda	149,946	22	52.8	.04	2.4
Spartanburg	208,300	84	717.7	.34	8.5
Sumter	205,400	106	1,117.2	.54	10.5
Union	157,894	62	178.1	.11	3.4
Williamsburg	429,800	171	2,471.2	.57	14.5
York	226,300	65	541.6	.24	8.3
TOTALS	11,175,000	3,668	35,795.0	.32	9.8

TABLE 9 — FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY
FOREST FIRE STATISTICS

FISCAL YEAR	Total Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Per Cent of Area Burned	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
1957-58	11,300,008	2,590	20,253.0	0.18	7.8
1958-59	11,175,000	4,608	39,612.3	0.35	8.6
1959-60	11,175,000	2,958	29,785.8	0.27	10.1
1960-61	11,175,000	4,776	59,969.8	0.54	12.6
1961-62	11,175,000	3,668	35,795.0	0.32	9.8
Five-Year Average	11,200,002	3,720	37,083.2	0.33	10.0

TABLE 10 — S. C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY 1961-62 SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION
BY LAND CLASSIFICATION

Land Ownership	Trees Planted
Farmers	42,714,475
Other Individuals	9,631,780
Associations and Clubs	672,000
Lumber Companies	2,014,500
Pulp and Paper Companies	4,063,200
Other Industries	5,634,500
Schools	269,830
State Forests	4,743,000
Other State Lands	270,085
Cities, Towns, Counties	25,000
Federal Government	1,864,000
TOTAL	71,892,420

In addition to the above seedlings, the following organizations either brought into the state or produced for planting the number of trees shown:

Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation	470,000
Catawba Timber Company	5,127,450
Continental Can Company	2,535,400
Lightsey Brothers	850,000
St. Regis Paper Company	45,000
R. W. Lloyd	8,000
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	2,916,200
Totals	11,952,050

Grand Total, trees planted in S. C. 1961-62

83,844,470

In addition to the above tree planting, a total of 4,278 acres were direct seeded to pine during the fiscal year.

TABLE 11—S. C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY 1961-62 SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION
BY COUNTY AND SPECIES

COUNTY AND DISTRICT	Loblolly Pine	Slash Pine	Longleaf Pine	White Pine	Red Cedar	Yellow Poplar	Misc. Species	Total	Soil Bank	Other
Chesterfield	158,000	5,622,450	1,496,000	....	1,000	5,000	8,000	7,290,450	1,002,200	6,288,250
Kershaw	1,099,000	5,372,500	5,000	2,000	2,000	67,000	....	6,547,500	1,000,500	5,547,000
Lancaster	690,160	285,500	2,000	1,500	2,000	4,500	....	985,660	122,500	863,160
Lee	270,000	829,000	3,000	....	3,000	17,000	....	1,122,000	343,450	778,550
Richland	789,025	1,871,500	24,500	6,025	2,610	15,010	105	2,658,775	141,500	2,517,275
Sumter	558,000	1,699,780	201,000	2,000	....	21,000	6,000	2,487,780	20,100	2,467,680
Total — Camden District	3,514,185	15,680,730	1,731,500	11,525	10,610	129,510	14,105	21,092,165	2,630,250	18,461,915
Darlington	80,000	866,500	500	....	....	....	....	947,000	50,000	897,000
Dillon	158,500	205,000	1,500	1,000	3,000	5,000	....	374,000	....	374,000
Florence	100,000	335,100	9,000	500	2,000	....	....	446,600	1,000	445,600
Horry	479,500	923,500	1,000	....	....	10,500	3,000	1,417,500	3,000	1,414,500
Marion	196,000	403,000	4,500	....	....	2,000	....	608,500	....	608,500
Marlboro	353,000	1,472,100	4,000	500	....	3,000	....	1,832,600	478,600	1,354,000
Total — Florence District	1,367,000	4,208,200	20,500	2,000	5,000	20,500	3,000	5,626,200	532,600	5,093,600
Berkeley	289,100	494,700	2,000	....	....	3,000	....	788,800	129,000	659,800
Clarendon	152,000	521,500	12,000	600	....	....	....	686,100	195,000	491,100
Georgetown	390,300	274,600	....	....	....	4,000	1,000	669,900	....	669,900
Williamsburg	463,200	284,000	....	500	2,000	....	....	749,700	67,500	682,200
Total — Kingstree District	1,294,600	1,574,800	14,000	1,100	2,000	7,000	1,000	2,894,500	391,500	2,503,000
Abbeville	629,000	68,500	21,500	1,800	1,000	4,000	....	725,800	8,000	717,800
Chester	1,545,500	188,000	....	....	....	15,000	....	1,748,500	173,500	1,575,000
Edgefield	725,000	164,000	3,000	2,000	....	10,000	....	904,000	5,000	899,000
Fairfield	1,295,840	129,000	....	....	....	9,000	....	1,433,840	386,000	1,047,840
Greenwood	500,500	132,000	....	3,500	....	4,600	....	640,600	2,500	638,100
Laurens	1,561,100	76,500	....	2,000	5,000	1,000	....	1,645,600	276,000	1,369,600
McCormick	483,500	45,500	2,000	100	....	500	....	531,600	....	531,600
Newberry	656,500	58,500	....	1,000	2,000	8,000	....	726,000	74,500	651,500
Saluda	169,500	38,000	500	....	....	1,000	....	209,000	40,000	169,000
Total — Newberry District	7,566,440	900,000	27,000	10,400	8,000	53,100	....	8,564,940	965,500	7,599,440

Aiken	227,000	4,948,500	220,000	3,500	4,000	2,000	....	5,405,000	3,000	5,402,000
Allendale .....	.....	1,332,500	40,000	....	....	10,600	....	1,383,100	133,000	1,250,100
Bamberg	54,500	882,500	....	....	....	5,000	....	942,000	97,000	845,000
Barnwell	30,000	2,109,000	30,000	....	....	10,000	....	2,179,000	32,000	2,147,000
Calhoun	39,000	777,000	1,500	500	....	500	....	818,500	28,000	790,500
Lexington	178,000	4,230,500	25,000	3,500	2,000	43,500	....	4,482,500	49,500	4,433,000
Orangeburg	278,500	2,434,500	15,500	3,200	....	29,000	....	2,760,700	144,000	2,616,700
Total — Orangeburg District	807,000	16,714,500	332,000	10,700	6,000	100,600	....	17,970,800	486,500	17,484,300
Anderson	1,408,050	63,500	2,050	29,125	5,000	10,800	17,700	1,536,225	148,000	1,388,225
Cherokee	624,050	3,500	2,000	22,600	....	72,050	140	724,340	199,500	524,840
Greenville	950,500	5,500	2,000	74,450	3,500	24,200	3,300	1,063,450	168,500	894,950
Oconee	1,193,125	3,760	....	14,495	210	21,410	28,770	1,261,770	500	1,261,270
Pickens	490,800	3,625	....	15,780	5,150	10,050	15,000	540,405	16,000	524,405
Spartanburg	2,616,000	51,800	22,200	46,040	3,500	15,000	1,460	2,756,000	781,000	1,975,000
Union	784,000	30,000	....	....	....	1,000	4,000	819,000	109,280	709,720
York	1,206,200	88,200	200	1,700	2,000	27,000	....	1,325,300	77,500	1,247,800
Total — Spartanburg District	9,272,725	249,885	28,450	204,190	19,360	181,510	70,370	10,026,490	1,500,280	8,526,210
Beaufort .....	.....	260,000	....	....	....	....	....	260,000	58,000	202,000
Charleston	361,600	212,000	1,000	....	....	....	....	574,600	1,000	573,600
Colleton	623,000	998,700	4,000	2,000	....	2,000	125	1,629,825	63,500	1,566,325
Dorchester	197,000	564,000	21,000	....	....	6,000	....	788,000	34,000	754,000
Hampton	70,000	1,208,500	12,500	....	....	6,000	....	1,297,000	31,000	1,266,000
Jasper	81,000	934,500	21,000	....	....	1,000	....	1,037,500	17,000	1,020,500
Total — Walterboro District	1,332,600	4,177,700	59,500	2,000	....	15,000	125	5,583,925	207,500	5,376,425
Experimental	60,000	35,000	....	2,000	....	....	33,400	130,400	.....	130,400
STATE TOTAL	25,214,550	43,540,815	2,212,950	243,915	50,970	507,220	122,000*	71,892,420	6,714,130	65,178,290

* Shortleaf107,610
 Black Pine 5,330
 Scotch Pine 5,810
 Red Bud 1,470

Magnolia 5
 Water Oak 15
 Dogwood 20
 Table Mountain Pine . 485

Holy Land Cypress ... 125
 Black Walnut 1,035
 Douglas Fir 95

TABLE 12—CUMULATIVE TREE PLANTING RECORD AND PLANTING NEEDS

COUNTY	Seedlings Planted 1923-1961	Seedlings Planted 1961-62	Grand Total Planted To Date	Acres Planted Through June 30, 1962	Acres Needing Planting as of June 30, 1962
Abbeville	17,814,988	865,800	18,680,788	18,681	134,063
Aiken	112,203,569	5,494,000	117,697,569	117,698	253,969
Allendale	37,760,595	2,190,850	39,951,445	39,951	43,120
Anderson	26,092,672	1,625,225	27,717,897	27,718	193,454
Bamberg	23,732,150	972,000	24,704,150	24,704	39,886
Barnwell	68,085,980	2,353,000	70,438,980	70,439	66,094
Beaufort	6,425,345	376,250	6,801,595	6,802	55,267
Berkeley	26,257,535	1,094,800	27,352,335	27,352	108,841
Calhoun	12,799,025	818,500	13,617,525	13,618	47,857
Charleston	5,226,590	751,600	5,978,190	5,978	68,177
Cherokee	10,787,041	1,123,340	11,910,381	11,910	125,186
Chester	19,870,900	2,010,500	21,881,400	21,881	149,858
Chesterfield	48,888,350	7,513,950	56,402,300	56,402	174,263
Clarendon	16,676,115	686,100	17,362,215	17,362	29,242
Colleton	34,521,480	2,712,825	37,234,305	37,234	112,375
Darlington	11,866,920	947,000	12,813,920	12,814	69,611
Dillon	6,107,955	374,000	6,481,955	6,482	32,632
Dorchester	21,935,280	988,200	22,923,480	22,923	82,617
Edgefield	14,074,538	904,000	14,978,538	14,979	55,626
Fairfield	18,671,379	1,581,840	20,253,219	20,253	131,447
Florence	5,693,018	446,600	6,139,618	6,140	53,455
Georgetown	15,888,700	1,075,900	16,964,600	16,965	92,984
Greenville	13,796,754	1,075,450	14,872,204	14,872	205,805
Greenwood	17,164,172	810,100	17,974,272	17,974	58,791
Hampton	30,119,365	2,257,500	32,376,865	32,377	83,141
Horry	16,894,400	1,438,500	18,332,900	18,333	142,842
Jasper	27,195,130	1,527,000	28,722,130	28,722	62,560
Kershaw	73,427,737	3,199,000	81,626,737	81,627	153,604
Lancaster	20,997,643	1,104,660	22,102,303	22,102	119,206
Laurens	31,650,259	1,892,200	33,542,459	33,542	144,277
Lee	9,203,555	1,507,000	10,710,555	10,711	60,731
Lexington	23,543,990	4,482,500	28,026,490	28,026	157,584
McCormick	7,895,325	544,600	8,439,925	8,440	80,505
Marion	6,372,545	608,500	6,981,045	6,981	15,782
Marlboro	17,949,830	2,255,600	20,205,430	20,208	13,548
Newberry	21,079,073	826,000	21,905,073	21,905	90,205
Oconee	12,068,125	1,261,770	13,329,895	13,330	241,546
Orangeburg	41,132,650	3,020,700	44,153,350	44,153	56,123
Pickens	13,154,055	540,405	13,694,460	13,694	185,351
Richland	27,706,968	3,047,625	30,754,593	30,755	127,692
Saluda	7,820,471	209,000	8,029,471	8,029	46,997
Spartanburg	24,967,099	3,001,500	27,968,599	27,969	203,681
Sumter	32,777,612	2,534,780	35,312,392	35,312	56,849
Union	17,730,774	1,569,000	19,299,774	19,300	134,702
Williamsburg	9,784,065	1,249,700	11,033,765	11,034	68,397
York	24,288,826	1,841,700	26,130,526	26,131	197,877
Experimental	4,695	130,400	135,095	135	
Totals	1,090,105,243	83,844,470	1,173,949,713	1,173,948	* 4,827,820

* Information based on 1958 Forest Resources Survey of South Carolina corrected to June 1961.

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